BIBLE WAREHOUSE. , Washington Street-Up Stairs. COFFIN has on hand and for sale, a large

T AND FAMILY BIBLES. a edition from the best and handsomest
of the quarto Bible in the United States—
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S. UNION'S DEPOSITORY.

S. S. S. UNION'S DEPOSITORY.

New Books.

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son Sandwich Island Missions—Veracity o

nd Acts of the Apostles—Youthful Memoirs—

ome of the Evidences of Christianity—Rowe's

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the Sabhath—S. S. Teacher's Visits—Scenes

Nursery Lessons—Hymns in Prose—History

d—Apprentices Dialogues—History of George

Thinker—Thomas Spencer—The Awakened

wenile Memoirs—Memoirs of a Naval Officer;

Ps Bible Dictionary.

C. C. DEAN, Agant,

no. 6, 1830.

ORD HIGH-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ADAMS would advise his friends and the has recently come in possession of that eligin the town of Medford, five miles from Bosm by the name of Sucan Place, with the intenting it to the purposes of an Institution decaye. The situation is airy and delightfulded on the na extensive garden, with large play-fitted for exercise and amusement, and the d out in an extensive garden, with large playfitted for exercise and amusement, and the
ut in all respects for lodging and study.—The
instruction will be filled by the Principal,
stants as will be necessary for the accomplishsign. The number of those who are to board
tion is limited to fifteen, each of whom will
kindest parental treatment and be always untate oversight and instruction. This number,
the flatters himselt, that he may not only be
of in teaching them in the different branches
ty particular attention to their manners and
the instruction. He will be asintending his charge when out of school by a
been previously engoged in a similar estabcentire satisfaction of all concerned, and
ou is too well established to need any comtace. No member of the school will be allowprecaises without permission. Regularity as
do, exercise and amusement, time of rising
ill be rividly observed. ntal and personal habits.

vashing, fuel, light, and tuition,

who do not board at the Institution, 6 00 an, for Aucient Languages, 3 00 Modern 3 00

REFERENCES.
QUINCY, I.L. D. Pres. of Harvard Univ.
AH DAY, S.T.D. LL. D. Pres. Yale Coll. HUBBARD, Boston TOTTER, do.

Esq. Principal of Phillips' Academy. ARNER, Medford. IN, Esq. do.

-All prime selected Shors, for rate ty or single pair, by ISAAC WIL-Washington-St. 6w Feb. 17. FOR SALE.

NG HOUSE, two stories high, with a barn land, pleasantly situated near Bradford further information, inquire of the subscrib-JESSE KIMBALL.

REMOVAL.

BELL, Commission Merchant, and wholeshoes and Leather, has removed from No. 4, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street,—pply of Shoe Stock, such as Lining and Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbons—Galloons a & Domestic Sheetings, brown & bleach'd clasps and Ornaments—black and color'd & &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange for n liberal terms. ent of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels

es suitable for the Fall trade.
s of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited
4m Boston, Oct. 21, 1829.

MILK-MAN WANTED.

a first rate man to come daily to market
te must be acquainted with farming—willing,
industrious, and disposed to devote all his
player. None but such as can bring first rate
ons for the above qualities need apply—to
bod wages will be given. For further infornat No. 29, Central Wharf. is 3w Feb. 24.

risy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping-Cough, 'lenrism, Spitting of Biood, Rooping-Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. of this medicine was a private recipe of a dis-vocian in one of the neighboring States; and al by an individual to whom it gave the most elief. After having been supposed beyond the

the fact that in the numerous cases in which led it to others, it never feiled to give relief.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

""">nezer Thompson, Esq.—1 certify that dureck in December last, I was troubled with a und extremely tight stricture across the stomattending symptoms of a violent inflammation. On the recommenation of a friend I took one regetable Pulmonary Balsom and found im-I confidently recommend that Balsom to all colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that Signed ENENEZER THOMPSON. It Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1820.

of Mr. John Cultinan.—I would recomothe Vegetable Pulmonary Balsom to those coughs, colds, and severe lung complaints,

oughs, colds, and severe lung complaints, with a dry hard cough, stricture across an almost total loss of speech. The effects immediate; although severe prescription sly resorted to without benefit.

JOHN CULLINAN. an. 19, 1820. John Cullinns. It physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable It has been lately used with complete success lung compaint, attended with the raising of gehich had resisted every other prescription." (6) colourses of Been such considera-

Price 50 cents.

Price 50 cents.

Lowe & Reed, 111 State-street; T. Farriagver-street; J. P. Hall, I Union-street; Mayse, 13 Cornhill; Brewer & Brothers, 90, and
425 Washington-street, Boston; S. Kidder &
town; Whitton & Wheeler, Cambridge-portjalem; G. H. Carleton, Lowell; J. Green & Co.
L. Coe, Portland, Me.; and by most Druggists
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9w Jan. 27.

LIN INSURANCE COMPANY. NELIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notices, ital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUwhich is all paid in, and investe that they make Insurance against

MARINE RISKS, to an am hirty Thousand Dollars on any one.

44, State-Street, Boston
FRANCIS WELCH, President.
D, See'y. 20w. Sept. 9, 1829; BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.... No. 127, WASHINGTON-STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.... W. A. PARKER, Printér.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1830.

For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2,50 in advance To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12,50 in advance.

NO. 10 VOL. XV.

From the Quarterly Register. NOTICES OF THE PAPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

ollowing article has been prepared for this work, hy onleman of distinguished learning. The principal co of information was "Annales de P association la Propagation de la Foi"-being a periodical con-uation of the "Lettres Edifantes," A Lyon et a Par-

la Propagation de la Foi"—being a periodical continuation of the "Lettres Edifiantes," A Lyon et a Paris, 1839.—Eds. [Continued.]

In circumstances like these, we advert to the artieles of information contained in those numbers of the
Annals' before alluded to, occupying about 240 pages.
They are introduced by the following editorial remarks:
"In the first and second number of these Annals
we inserted two articles respecting Kentucky. We
then stated the condition of the catholic religion in
this vast mission. Since that time, the good which
had been commenced has been confirmed, and truth
has obtained new triumphs over error. Daily conversions, although not of a splendid character, are crowning the labours and animating the zeal of the venerable bishop of Bardstown, and his indefatigable helpers. The Jubiles was preached in succession and
with effect throughout ail the parishes of the diocese.
Intidels and the protestants of all denominations, who
inhabit this country, were neither alarmed nor stirred
up to opposition, as has often been the case clsewhere, at the sight of a few poor priests announcing to
sinners the mercies of the Most High, or dazzling the
eyes of heretics with the torch of the true faith.

"Beside the bishop and his co-adjutor, Monseigneur' David, there are in all the diocese of Bardstown
but twenty one missionaries. This diocese is formed
of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, the whole population of which amounts to
1,37,450 souls, comprising 207,930 slaves. This population, in which are found not more than 30,000 Catholies, is spread over a surface a hundred leagues wide
and two hundred and forty in length. The diocese
possesses a Dominican convent, two numeries, and
thirty churches, of which eleven are built of brick, and
nineteen of wood. The convent of the Dominicans is
at St. Rose, near Springfield in Kentucky. It was
founded in 1806, by M. Edw. Fenwick, the present
bishop of Cincinnati, and has thus far furnished twelve
prises. Some years s

community of Missionary Friars. They are intended for the office of catechists, schoolmasters, sacristans, etc. Their vow is for three years, and they engage in manual labour, gardening and agriculture.

"The nuns devote themselves to the education of young persons of their own sex. The Sisters of Charity, seventy in number, were established by Mgr. David. Their chief town is at Nazareth, one league from Bardstown. By the increase of pupils, they have been necessitated to build a boarding-house, that will contain a hundred and fifty. Nuns, of the Dominican order, were established six or seven years ago, to the number of fifteen, in the neighbourhood of Springfield. They have but about thirty pupils, not being able to accommodate more. The Sisters of the Cross, or of Loretto, founded by the venerable M. Nerinekx, amounting already to one hundred and thirty-five.—Their principal establishment is at Loretto, near Bardstown, and they have six other secondary houses, for country schools.

"Most of the churches of the diocese of Bardstown are very destitute of linen and ornaments; many, in fact, am in woot of the objects most necessary for the celebration of sacred rites. The Abbe Martial, whom Mgr. Flaget had sent to Europe in 1826, having shown the King of France the poverty of the Mission of Kentucky. His Majesty and Monsigneur, the Dauphin, condescended to present him the alter farmiture for the cathedral of Bardstown; the tabernacle, cross, and six the children are of brance, gift and of excellent works. cathedral of Bardstown: the tabernacle, cross, and six chandeliers are of bronze, gilt and of excellent workmanship. M. Martial had previously received of the King of Naples six paintings, of the Sovereign Pontiff four paintings and the sacred vessels, of the Queen of Sardinia an ostensoir, inlaid with vermilion, and of His Highness the Duke of Modena an episcopal ring for Mgr Flaget. And when," adds the editor, "the letters are read, which are now published, it will appear that these testimonials of esteem, given by the above mentioned sovereigns to the venerable prelate and his missionaries, are well merited."

mentioned sovereigns to the venerative prelate and mis-missionaries, are well merited."

Of the three letters from the Bishop of Bardstown, which are then given, the first directed to a friend who had been in America, is dated in February, 1825, and

states:

"The second wing of Bardstown college is nearly finished. It has cost more than 7,000 dollars, and the whole is, unhappily, not yet paid. Our Legislature has just incorporated the college. The Bishops of Bardstown are constituted perpetually its moderators or rectors. I might have dictated conditions, which I or rectors. I might have dictated conditions, which I could not have made more advantageous or honourable; and what is still more flattering is, that these privileges were granted almost without any discussion, and with unanimity in,both houses."

After some further detail of plans, and prospects, and labours, and urging his friend to "knock at every door, and try to obtain the nid necessary to meet his accumulated expenses," the bishop says:

"There are fourteen or fifteen scholars in the little seminary, and few ones present themselves almost

"There are fourteen or fifteen scholars in the little seminary, and new ones present themselves almost every week. The spiritual call spreads, and offers a consoling prospect for time to come. Strangers who hear of our success wonder at it; but we who behold; and who know the immense disproportion between our local resources and what is actually wanting, speak of it like men in a delirium, who follow the inspiration that conducts them, much more than the dim light of their own reason. This serves to guard us against the temptations of vanity, and inspires us with courage to struggle against the innumerable difficulties which surround our steps. Pray much, my dear friend, he continues, "and urge others to pray, that we may be humble and grateful; then all will go well."

Happy, we may add, happy would it have been for the Church of Rome and the world, had the excellent spirit of this last expression breathed ever in her councils and in the members of her communion!

in the members of her communion

and in the members of her communion!

In justice to the Bishop, it must also be mentioned that, in the same letter, he says:

"You will recollect that I wrote you, about fourteen years ago, that my great ambition was to make but one family with my venerable priests, and that we should have a common purse; that each of our members, whether in health or sickness, should have a right to a decent support, and that the remainder if any, should be consecrated to good works. The incorporation of our college occurred most happily to bring into operation this family-contract, and to recal the lovely times of the primitive church. I am still engaged in executing this plan, and my young priests appear to enter into my views with much pleasure."

In a subsequent letter of acknowledgment and solicitation, the Bishop thus dilates on his situation, labours and prospects:

manon, the bases and prospects:

"The providence of God has unquestionably been to the providence of God has unquestionably been favish of kind-"The providence of God has unquestionably been remarkable in regard to me, and even lavish of kindnesses; and had I the hearts of all the angels, I could not recount them. On my part I have endeavoured to answer its designs, and my exertions have not been useless. In fact, what a consolation is it to me, that I have formed three female religious orders—the Lovers of Mary, the Sisters of Charity, and the Dominican Nuns! More than two hundred young women, who have taken their vows in these lustitutions, are principally devoted to the education of persons of their own sex. What a consolation to have formed two seminaries, containing thrty-five or forty young people de-

The title of 'My Lord' is the qualification of Bishops abroad: very properly, we think, the editor of the 'U. S. Catholic collany' published at Charleston, commenting on a notice con-

signed for the church, to have erected two schools for country children, and a little college for such as desire a classical education; to see that eight brick churches, without mentioning my cathedral, which is the wonder of the country, have been erected since my abode in Kentucky; that the two seminaries, the two schools, and the college, are also beautiful buildings of brick, erected and paid for by ourselves. It is true that we owe from 30 to 35,000 francs: but from the profits of the college and the contributions we expect, we may be freed in about four years. Still, had I trensures at my disposal, I would multiply colleges, and schools for girls and boys; I would consolidate all these establishments, by annexing to them lands or annual rents; I would build hospitals and public houses: in a word, I would compel all my Kentuckians to admire and love a religion so beneficent and generous, and perhaps I should finish by converting them. The directors of the Association for the Faith ought not, in general, to scruple sending aboundant alms to bishops whose wants plead more eloquently than their letters. By the finits we indee of the tree.

"The following," he adds, "is the account of the ordination I administered the last December; one who received the tonsure, nine minorities, two sub-deacons, and one deacon; five or six children of the little seminary, after a trial of eighteen months or two years, may receive the tonsure; but garments must be bought for them, for I have not the means. In our two seminaries, we have one tonsured, eleven minorities, four sub-deacons, and three deacons, with seventeen or eighteen young persons more, who have been studying two or three years for the priesthood. "This prospect in a diocese, existing only thirteen years, is consoling to the friends of religion, and taerits encouragement." "Mgr. Flaget has established in his diocese many convents of man devoted to the

to the friends of religion, and merits encouragement."
The Editor subjoins to this statement:
Mgr. Flaget has established in his diocese many convents of nuns devoted to the education of young females. These establishments do wonderful good.—Catholics and Protestants are admitted indiscriminately. The latter, after having finished their education, return to the bosom of their families, full of esteen and veneration for their instructresses. They are ever ready to refute the calumnios, which the jeniousy of hereties loves to spread against the religious communities: and often, when they have no longer the opposition of their relations to fear, they embrace the Catholic religion."

That such has been the frequent result cannot be denied; and that such a result has been anticipated, the above documents fully evince. Nor can the "heries" of these United States be too "jealous" of the insidious influence of the religion of Rome on their

The following is an extract of another letter: "From time to time Protestants are converted.—
The disinterestedness of our clergy, their regularity and devotion to the good of the people, from whom they gain nothing, have more effect upon the minds of the Protestants it an all the reasonings in the world.—
The Protestants are divided into an infinity of sects;

The Protestants are divided into an infinity of sects; but many of them are nothing; they are not even baptized. They come to our church, attracted by the music and the preaching. They behave there as well as the Catholies. In fact, the church is not here, as in Europe, a place for walking and meeting acquaintances. There reigns in it a silence and a tranquility, which are astonishing when observed for the first time. We extract also a paragraph from the details of services in proclaiming the "Jubilee:" "The same day on which the exercises ended at St. Thomas, they were begun at Louisville. Two ecclesiastics from Bardstown came to assist the ordinary paster of the congregation here. Its church, although ill situated for the greater portion of the inhabitants of this trading and populous city, was nevertheless filled with people. Beside the moning serroon, there was a conference at 4 o'clock, respecting indulgences and the jubilee. One of the ecclesiastics proposed the objections of the Protestants, and another replied, referring always to the testimony of the scriptures and tradition. tions of the Protestants, and another replied, referring always to the testimony of the scriptures and tradition. Some days before, a Presbyterian minister of Louisville, by the name of Blackburn, had declaimed publicly against the Catholic clergy. The missionaries contented themselves with proving their doctrine and dispelling prejudices; but the church being found too small for the crowd of auditors, after Monday the conferences were held in the court house at seven in the evening. The multitude was very great, and sometimes the conferences lasted two hours and a half.—On Saturday, instead of the conference, there was a sermon on the necessity of baptism. On Sunday there sermon on the necessity of baptism. On Sunday there are preparing to receive the communion, and several Protestants have announced their design of joining the church. The conferences have produced a species of recolution in ideas and feelings; the most important points having been discussed, as the authority of the Pope, the real presence, the worship of the saints, the reproaches against the priests, ecclesiastical celibacy, &c. On the day when the last point was handled, a The prescription minister thought proper to interrupt the preacher in a loud voice. Some zealous Irishmen went to him; but the preacher requested permission to answer the proposed questions; and, in fact, he replied with great animation, shewing, by St. Paul himself, the advantages of continence." At another place: "A conference on the infallibility of the church, the fore a numerous body of Catholics and Protestants, closed this visit." In other places: "The missionaries proposed to answer, in a conference, some of the calumnies published by an Anabaptist journal. They aimed to show, that charity is the distinctive character of our religion, and they refuted the objections drawn from the inquisition, and some other topics:"—"two priests, one deacon, four sub-deacons, all born in the United States, and most of them in Kentucky, were ordained:"—"the planters crowded earnestly to attend the exercises, and there were at the holy table two hundred and fifty believers, and about sixty resisted earnessing in a condition of the planter of the plan Presbyterian minister thought proper to inte two hundred and fifty believers, and about sixty resecond conformation; one adult was baptized, and two
others, already baptized, entered the besom of the
church." At Lexington, "Almost the whole audience was Protestant, and the subject of conference was,
the power of the church to forgive sins. The other
exercises were held in St. Peter's Church, but the
conferences at the court house. There, the questions
respecting purgatory, the inquisition, and the reading
of the Bible, were discussed, and the church was defended on these points. Such peaceable conferences
excited, as at Louisville, the chagrin of some ministers, who declaimed from their desks with warmth."

Of these conferences, Bishop Flaget, in a letter to
his friend, remarks: "It is impossible for me, to tell
you the good which will result from this exercise: the
Protestants are, perhaps, more attached to it than the
Catholics. We have had the consolation of seeing a
great number of old sinners making considerable efforts to obtain the indulgence of the jubilee. Mar-

cannotes. We nave had the consolation of seeing a great number of old sinners making considerable efforts to obtain the indulgence of the jubilee. Many Protestants are much shaken. Mad. B.—, a widow of this city, [Louisville.] sister of your friead, invited me to see her, the day before yesterday, along with Messrs. Reynolds and Kenrick. She is convinctable to the property of the seed of ed that she cannot find peace but in embracing the Catholic religion. But, [adding the fashionable French exclamation, which we cannot divest of profaneness,] what difficulties to overcome, on the score of the ministers, and of her relations!"

The remaining part of the letter is, mostly, a description of the argent wants of the mission, and a pressure request to make every exertion for obtaining

ing request to make every exertion for obtaining

I bl. p. 173.

† From the apparent caption with which the subject of this ference is expressed, it might be supposed that the letter we and his friends were not of the High Church party, ascribing is libility to the Pope. See the Rev. Mr. Faber's able and seasible work on the Difficulties of Romanism, for the difference opinion on this point, (if in an interviable church such a thing be imagined,) between the Transalpine and Cisalpine parties. 40, Amer. edit.

The next year the same Bishop acknowledges the reception of 13,230 francs, assigned to his use by the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

This sum, "he writes," has been a great help sociation during all meed the great help sociation during all meet the sociation of the History of the sociation during all meet the sociation of the History of the sociation during all meets the sociation of the History of the sociation during all meets the sociation of the History of the Sassation for the Propagation of the Faith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee in not employed as soon as possible, and I anticipate this distinguished favour, in a great degree, from the generative of the Sassation for the Propagation of the Faith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee is not employed as an accordance of my meets and the sociation of the Propagation of the Faith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee is not employed and the sociation of the Propagation of the Faith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee is not employed the sociation of the Propagation of the Faith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee is not employed to the chart of the Propagation of the Paith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee is not employed to the chart of the Propagation of the Paith. Convince Mis Eminence that the moony sent mee is not employed to the chart of the Propagation of the Paith. Convict of

From the Christian Watchman

ROMAN CATHOLIC INFALLIBILITY. "Question. Can the [Roman Catholic] Church orr

. Insecer. No; she cannot err in matters of faith."

In the last Watchman, I presented to the pub-lic an extract from "The Confileor," which teach-es that instead of One Mediator between God and men, there is a great multitude of Mediators. It is possible that some reader was convinced that "the Infallible Church" teaches no error in that

I have a desire to throw some light on another doctrine of the same Church; which doctrine is taught in Bishop Fenwick's Catechism as follows. "Question. Are the souls in Purgatory helped

Answer. Yes; they are.

Q. What do you mean by Purgatory?

A. A middle state of souls, suffering for a time, a account of their sins.

In what cases do souls go to Purgatory ? A. When they die in less sins, which we call enial; or when they have not satisfied the justice of God for former transgressions.
"Q. How do we satisfy God?

"Q. How do we satisfy God?

"A. We satisfy God by the works of penance."

So here the reader has the doctrine of Purgatory; and is told who go there, and how any one may avoid going there. Little comment is called for on this wonderful doctrine; but how shall I prove that the doctrine is true? for no text in the Bild coaches are thing like. It lanswer—by the Bible teaches any thing like it. I answer-by the fact that "the infallible Church" teaches it.-How convenient it is to have such a Church! we were to become members of it, might we not become infallible too? O no; I believe that individual members are not accounted infallible, but the whole body. So five, or five million fallible individuals make one infallible Church. This is excellent arithmetic. Five million cyphers make how much; Just so much as the pretended "infallibility" of the papal church is to be set down at; for there can be no degrees in infallibility. According to this arithmetic, the doctrine

Purgatory is true. Now, fellow Protestants, we have never done Roman Catholic penance, and we can never know how to do it, until we go to the Priest and get our lesson; for the Bible says nothing about it. could translate the Greek word "metanocite, do pe nance," and then read in English—" Except ye do penance, ye shall all perish." But to do this, I must sear my conscience and burn my Lexicons and the Greek version of the New Testament; neither of which I am disposed to do, either in the fire of fa maticism, or of an "Auto da fe." But Purgatory must be shunned. How? By doing penance, "to be sure," in order to "satisfy the justice of God." Faith and repentance will not do. We are to do the work of satisfaction. "Where have ye laid Him?" Where is the Saviour? But the reader will do well to remember that the papal mother (not the woman-pope Jean) " cannot err and we must believe this, or, as she says, "perish everlastingly;" for so "she teaches."

Alas! What fanaticism! What unboly mock-

ery of truth! What absurdities in reasoning What disregard of the authority and honour of God, cannot men be guilty of, when wedded to a system founded in pride and carnal policy! O when will that desirable period come, in which the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the whole

"Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."
EXPOSITOR.

TRACTS.

USEFULNESS OF TRACTS. A curse made a blessing, by means of a Tract. Mr. B-, of H, informed me, says an Agent of the Tract Society in Alabama, that he some months since presented a number of Tracts to a gentleman, requesting him to circulate them neighborhood in which he lived. One of those Tracts fell into the hands of a grossly intern perate man. He read it, and immediately abandoned his cups. Mr. B. was not long since near the place where he lives, and having known him well, when very intemperate, was happy to learn that he had not drunk any ardent spirits for three months which have passed since he read the Tract. From a brute, he has become a man; -from a curse,

blessing.
[Communicated by an Agent of the Am. Tr. Soc.]

A gentleman in the County of M—, in Tennessee, says an Agent, was opposed to Tracts; but a Tract Society being formed in his neighborhood, his daughter became a member, and having received and carried home a quantity of Tracts, her father was induced to read them. Some days afterward, he met a friend of the Tract cause, who knew what had been his prejudices, and addressed him thus: "I have become a convert to Tract So-cieties." Then taking five dollars from his pocket, and putting it into his hand, he added: "I give you this in proof that my conversion is real."

A Drunkard reclaimed, and a Husband restored,

Three Tracts, says a devoted friend of the Tract cause, one of them on *Drunkenness* and another on *Profune Swearing*, were left by a lady in the family of an intemperate man in Pennsylvania, with whom a still more intemperate neighbor was accurated to spend the Sabbath is disting. The accustomed to spend the Sabbath in drinking. The latter, in one of his visits, took up the Tracts and read them; but without any visible effects at the time. He afterwards, however, came and requested a loan of the Tracts, saying that he wanted them for his wife, who encouraged his children to swear. He received the Tracts, and again read them himself. Before this, he had been often away from home all night, hecause he was so inebriated that he could not walk; and his wife had been compelled, for some time, to leave him. But from the time when he last received the Tracts, which is more than a year, he has been a sober and respectable neighbor, has lived happily in the bosom of his family, and has not been known to taste a drop of ardent spirite.

Kittredge's Address criticised by a Church Member. A member of a church, says the Philadelphia Tract Magazine, traded in spirituous liquors, and daily indulged himself in drinking to excess. He daily indulged himself in drinking to excess. He had resisted all attempts toward reformation, having determined in his own mind to maintain his own ground against all opposition. A neighbor handed him Kittredge on Intemperance. He commenced reading with a determination to refute the arguments of the writer as he proceeded. After having preceded, about half the way through. ter having proceeded about half the way through, ter having proceeded about him the way he suddenly paused, and exclaimed—"I am wrong—I have been entirely wrong;" and from that hour he has wholly abstained from drinking, and opposes the iniquitous trade of spirituous liquors.

A Husband and Wife reading the Truct, "Advantages of Drunkenness."

A man calling at a store asked for Rum. A lady esent answered that she had none, but could give m something better, and handed him The wonderful advantages of drunkenness. He declined accepting it, as he could not read: but adding that his wife could read cheerfully accepted of it to carry home to her. They sat down together to read the Tract: as the wife read over one and another of the specific "advantages," the husband would re-ply, that his intoxication had not brought this advantage; but his wife insisted on the case actually being as described in the Tract, and with so much feeling and demonstration, that the intemperate husband could no longer gainsay or resist. Since that time, he has entirely abstained from spirit ous liquors. Am. Tr. Mag.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Roston Recorder THE SABBATH.

Having been requested to express my views conerning the practical efforts making at the west to unite the friends of the Sabbath in its careful ob-servance, I would observe that before the line of Sabbath-keeping boats and stages was introduced, I was of opinion that without some such measures the vortex of business would infallibly draw in the churches to participate in the prostration of the Sabbath, and consequently in the destruction of our civil and religious institutions. When therefore, these measures were proposed, I rejoiced in them as the providential indications of our intended preservation from ruin. Their influence, hitherto has been great. No amount of instruc-tion, argument or exhortation from the pulpit or press, could, it is believed, have given such an impulse to the public sentiment and public conscience or produced such correct heed to the Sabbath on the part of its friends, or such vindications of its rights or expositions of its importance, or such carefulness in its observance, or concentrated so many hearts and hands and prayers for its deence, as the above practical measures have produced. And I cannot but regard the toil and sacrifices and obloquy of those who have embarked in this undertaking, as enrolling them among the distinguished benefactors of our country, and as ensuring to themselves imperishable honor in the grateful recollections of future generations.

But the measures so desirable and indispensable at first, are no less so in my opinion now, as oper-ating constantly, publicly and powerfully to pre-vent the violation of the Sabbath, and to form and extend a correct and efficient public sentiment on the subject. Nor can it be reasonably doubted. that the approbation and patronage of all who fear God and love their country, will carry the enterprize to a glorious result. While its failure would embodien impietly, and concentrate sname and augmented opposition upon the Sabbath, and all Christian institutions and efforts.

I have seen no objection to the Sabbath-keeping measures which do not imply, not only that the

[Communicated by an Agent of the Am. Tr. Soc.]

Mrs. R., a very intelligent and pious lady of one of the principal towns in Alabama, gave a Tract of the principal towns in Alabama, gave a Tract of the profanation of the day themselves, but

that they are guilty of persecution and flaud, and a conspiracy to unite church and state, if they do not by their example quiet their consciences, and alleviate the disgrace and augment the profits of those who choose to violate the sacred day.

The rights of men can never be taken away in

a free government, till the exercise of them shall be made odious by false accusations; and the ques-tion in this nation is fast hastening to a crisis, whether the believers in the Bible shall be permitted to obey its precepts, and observe and extend its insti-tutions, or shall be revited and disfranchised for do-LYMAN BEECHER.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1830.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Directors of the N. H. Branch of the Am. Education Society, in their annual report which was rendered last unn, have the following remarks respecting Dartmouth The subscription of Thirty Thousand Dollars

for the benefit of the College, has at length, with great labor and perseverance, and through the self-denial and toils of the present accomplished and extended the complished and extended the complished and extended the complished and extended the complished the control of the college, has at length, with great labor and persent accomplished the college of the co cellent head of the Institution, and his immediate predecessor, been filled up. Though far from being made rich by this addition to its funds, the College is, at least, raised above despondency; its debts will be paid off; and its accommodations and lite-rary advantages materially increased. The im-provements in its buildings, undertaken amidst accumulated embarrassments and without resources, but in strong reliance on the ultimate aid of the community, are already nearly completed. Two spacious and commodious edifices of brick have been erected; the old college has been extensively repaired, a neat and ample Chapel, a Library for the College, and for each of the literery societies, a Public Hall, a Philosophical Room, a Mineralogical Cabinet, and Lecture Rooms for the several classes base been formed in it; the grounds in front have been smoothed and provision made for enclosing them, and means obtained for important additions to the Library and Philosophical Apparatus—all tending to give increased respectability and attraction to our ancient and venerable seat of learning. It is a matter of pride in her numerous sons and the community, for whose advancement, in knowledge and virtue she was established, that her Guardians have not cast her on their generosity in vain; matter of devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, that, in a season of unexampled pecuniary embar-rassment and commercial distress, He has not suffered her foundations to fail, nor her beauty to de-cay, but has drawn forth the treasures of the be-neficent, causing her in venerable age to resume the vigor and fresh health of youth, and commend-ing her, in His Providence, to the increased affec-tion of her children, and the stronger confidence of those, who are seeking the fountains of uncorrupted wisdom and Christian principle. While, however, the public are looking to her for means of education corresponding to their wants and the spirit of the time, she will continue with a confidence, inspired and sustained, we trust, by the consciousness of substantial merit, to solicit earnestly those whom God has prospered, to appeal to the strong sense of intellectual and moral excellence in the sense of intellectual and moral exercises public mind, for continued and more abundant patronage. Through the filial love of those she is annually sending forth, the beneficence of such as venerate sound learning and good morals, and the united prayers of all to God, she looks forward with renewed confidence to the period, when her halls shall invite and cherish research and taste, in every department of useful knowledge and liberal art.

A SEMINARY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Southern Religious Telegraph states, on the authori-ty of a minister of the gospel in Mississippi, that incipient neasures have been taken to establish a Literary and Theogical institution in that State. Its design is primarily to rive classical and scientific instruction to the youth of the State, whether intended for the ministry or not, with the hope that in the course of time many will there be prepared for that work also. Several clergymen were appointed to consider the advantages of the different places proposed for its location-take up subscriptions and be prepared to report to the Presbytery in April, when all arrangements will e finally made. The reasons assigned for this measure were briefly these:

"We had endeavored for some time to allure our North-ern Brethren to abide as preachers in this interesting por-tion of our country, but of those who had come and looked and reported, only a few remained. It was therefore no longer doubtful, that it was our duty to make the effort, in longer doubtful, that it was our duty to make the effort, in reliance upon our advrable Master, to bring forth to the blessed work of preaching the Gospel, the native or acclimated youth of our own churches, who would identify them-selves forever with our own population. Christians of Vir-ginia experienced the same difficulties in securing laborers ginia experienced the same difficulties in securing laborers in the Gospel, that we now experience, and the same reasons which urged them to their exertions for a Seminary, are now pressing us to the same course. It is an interesting fact, that no elergyman has stationed himself at any point and labored for a year or two, without receiving the blessing of the Lord and rearing a church of some numbers, and invariably of the most influential citizens."

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.

On the 25th and 26th of November, 1829, a meeting was held at Belfast, for the purpose of forming a Congregational Union. After a long and mature deliberation, it was unanimously agreed, by the brethren present, that the following to the name and regulations of the Union: 1. The Union shall be called "The Congregational Union of Ireland." 2. The object of the Union shall be to afford pecuniary aid to poor independent churches, and to defray the expenses of independent ministers, not in connexion with the Irish Example of Sciency, who may preform interacting services. gelical Society, who may perform itinerating services. 3.
The Union shall faithfully confine itself to the objects stated The Union shall faithfully confine itself to the objects stated in the foregoing regulation; and shall in no case assume any authority whatever over churches or individuals. 4. The Union shall not solicit pecuniary aid from any congregation whose minister is connected with the Irish Evangelical Society. 5. The affairs of the Union shall be managed by a committee, consisting of a minister and a member of each church in its connexion; and, for dispatch there shall be a local sub-committee to transact the usual and routine business. 6. There shall be general meetings of the Union twice a year—to be held at such places as shall be agreed on at each previous meeting.

York (U. C.) Bible Society. The amount of sub-York (U. C.) Bible Society.—The amount of subscriptions and donations paid into the York Auxiliary during the last year, is £128 18 3. There have been resued during the same period, 152 Bibles, and 399 Testaments: making in all 542 copies. Branch Societies have been formed in the Townships of Albion and Caledon, Esquesing, Chinguacousy, and Toconto. The attention of the Managing Committee has been directed to the translation of the Scriptures into the Chippens language—the mother tongue of between 20 and 40,000 of the North Western Indian tribes. A printed copy of the first seven chapters of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, translated by Peter Jones, and printed at the expense of His Excellency Sir John Colborne—has been submitted to Capt. Anderson, at Rice Lake, who is surposed to be a competent judge, and has been pronounced by him to be as "good a translation as the Indian language will admit."—Chr. Guardian.

The Western Intelligencer, published at Hudson, on the Western Reserve, Ohio, has passed from the han Rev. Randolph Stone to those of Mr. Warren Islam of Massachusetts, who is well recommended as a ge-man of education, talents and piety. The paper is commencing its fifth volume.

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FOREIGN MISSIONS.

AMERICAN BOARD. CEYLON MISSION.

In the Journal of Mr. Spaulding, dated Tillipally, April 1, 1829, in peaking of a Tour made by bim to the read Fishery & Condacy,

During my stay, I had many interesting interviews with some English soldiers from Colombo, with some of the Dutch descendants from Mannar, and with the native Christians from near Palamcottah. The soldiers almost devoured the English tracts, and I heard of many natives who were seen reading the Tamul tracts by candle-light. I returned after an absence of 15 days, leaving Catheraman and Conden, with John Philip (a native preacher of the Wesleyan con-partien), that they night distribute a few tracts a,) that they might distribute a fee which remained, and encourage and assist the native Christians.

In the distribution of tracts, I was very tions, and as I had no tract exactly fixed for the Moormen, I gave very few to them, although they constituted one half of the respectable part of the people there, who I think must have been 100,000 in number. I sent small parcels of tracts to many populous places at a distance, by the na tive Christians belonging to those places, or passing through them on their return home. Soon after I left, the cholera broke out among the people, and hundreds, and if reports are true, thou-sands have been swept away by it. I wish I could give our American friends a view of the and describe in a proper manner, how much the cause suffers, and how much our labours are impeded, for want of tracts, or rather funds to print tracts, for this numerous people.

Oodooville.

Under date of April 1, 1829, Mr. Winelow thus notices the en puraging indications within the customary sphere of his labours.

Missionary operations at this station have con-tinued much the same, for the last quarter, as were during the one preceding. The the scholars have gone on better. Congregations have been much the same. A disposition among have been much the same. A disposition among the more thinking part of the population around, to inquire and to investigate when the claims of Christianity are pressed upon them, seems on the increase, and promises some good. My native as-sistants sometimes remark, "It is now our business, wherever we go, to answer inquiries concerning Christianity; the people will not let us rest." One brahmin sent a particular request for a loan of the whole Bible, (he already having a part of the New Testament,) that he might exam e for himself. The children in the schools are, ilso, more inquisitive, and make better progress in their Scripture lessons. The class of monitors now consisting of 18, who attend with the school-masters, once a week, as a bible-class, give me particular satisfaction; and sometimes seem not only to understand, but to feel the force of truth

In the Female Boarding-School, four or five. not yet admitted to the church, are serious, and appear in a hopeful state. The studies of the school have been, and are still, a good deal inter rupted by the ophthalmia, by which nearly half the girls have been afflicted. In other respects

the school is in a flourishing state.

The native assistants at the station, while occupied in part in Scripture studies with the Theological Class, are almost daily among the people, visiting the schools, bazars, and other places of resort, and going from house to house to distri bute tracts, and make known the way of salvation

Intercourse with Brahmins.

Mr. Poor, in his Journal of October 22, 1828, thus speaks of the ance and intractableness of these blind leaders of the blind Sent 20 copies of our printed address to brahmins, inclosed in a short written circular letter directed to individual brahmins in this vicinity. In my circular, I requested them to read attentively the address, and to send me in return such remarks and inquiries, as might be suggested to their minds by the perusal of it. Five of the letters were returned sealed. Some were received much hesitancy and doubt, and but fev with apparent pleasure.

Nov. 15, Mr. Poor remarks to reference to the Brahmins :-At the church meeting this evening, Latimer related the particulars of a conversation he had with a brahmin in this village. He complained that the missionaries had assailed not only the common people, but the brahmins also, and that the country is in danger of being ruined.—The church members have been directed, of late, to seek, in their visits among the people on Sabbath afternoon, none but brahmins, both for the purpose of reading to them the address, and versing with them on the subjects presented for their consideration. It appears to be their policy to stand quite aloof from us; studiously to avoid discussion, and to pretend that they should be defiled, and hindered in their religious services, even by receiving our books. It is evident, however, that many of them have either read the address, or heard it read, and consequently are better informed on the great subject which we wish to bring before them. The people generally are interested to know what we have said to their es, the brahmins, and also what they have said to us in reply : the address, therefore, will probably be more useful to the people at large, than to the particular class for whose benefit it was written

MEDITERRANEAN MISSION.

The operations of the Board in the countries within and around the Mediterranean are to be viewed as parts of one system, of which the printing establishment at Malta is the centre, both from its local situation, and because it is designed for the use and benefit of the whole missi The printing establishment contains apparatus for printing in the Italian, modern Greek, Armeno-Turkish and Arabic languages; but it is to the people who use the three languages last named, hat the attention of the Board is chiefly directed. Many of the Greeks of the Peloponnesus, and in some of the contiguous islands on the southeast. use a dialect of the Albanian language in their or-dinary discourse; but the books for the Greeks, in Greece and the Grecian islands, including those of the Ionian Republic, must be in the modern Greek: and many of the Greeks on the western coast of Asia Muor and of Syria, and perhaps in many parts of the Interior, will require the came language. In some parts of Asia Minor, particu-larly on the southern coast, these books must be in the Turkish language with the Greek character. The Armenian people, scarcely less inter-esting than the Greeks, generally use the Turkish language in conversation, but write and read in the Armenian character: and when the Turkish language is so written, it is called the Armeno-Turkish. It is in this language that books will be printed at Malta for the Armenians. The mingled people in Syria and the Holy Land generally speak and read the Arabic .- [Miss. Herald.

Friends' Missions .- The Society of Friends, or Qua-Friends' Missions.—The Society of Friends, or Qua-kers, have hidrest taken no part, at least publicly, or as a hody, in the work of missions; it being thought incompati-ble with their doctriess of preaching without pay, and only as commissioned and moved by the Spirit. The N. Y. Ob-server quotes, from the London Christian Goardina, a latter from a member of that society, in which he endeavore to rouse up his brethren to that great work, and proposes to bring forward a plan on which they can engage in it, "with-out in any manner violating their peculiar testimonics and opinions."—VI. Chronicle. AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Extracts from an Address of the Prudential Com-mittee in the Herald for March, on the demand for

mittee in the Hevald for March, on the demand for increased missionary exertion.

It should be distinctly understood, that the Committee do not confine the operations of the Board within their present limits, or advance so slowly, because they see nothing more to be done at the stations already occupied; or because they do not know what new labor to undertake. These things are all plain. The sole reason is, that there is a want of missionaries, and a want of funds.

It is possible that the committee may be greatly in fault, for not origing the claims of the heathen, and the command of Christ, more frequently and earnestly upon the churches, and exhorting them to exertion with more solemn and affectionate importunity. If the Committee had kept clearly before the minds of the churches how small a portion of the great work of preaching the Gospel to every creature was yet accomplished at the present rate; how many generations of beathen would die without being benefitted, unless the present scale of missionary operations should be greatly extended; and, at the same time, had made them clearly understand that the only delay was for want of missionaries and funds; Christians might have taken no rest till they had gone to the full extent of their ability.

was to riin millions, and might have taken no rest till they had gone to the full extent of their ability. The Committee would proceed to state how the operations of the Board might be enlarged, and with the divine elessing, much more extensive good be effected, if the funds of the Board were augmented.

tions of the Board might be enlarged, and with the divine blessing, much more extensive good be effected, if the funds of the Board were augmented.

They might increase the number of MISSIONARIES. If the number of preachers at Bombay and the vicinity were increased fourfold, the Gospel might be preached four times as extensively, and all the labors in the departments of superintending schools, and in translating, printing, and distributing portions of the Scriptures and tracts might be increased in a similar proportion. The population is numerous enough; the people are entirely destitute of instruction; they are perfectly accessible. The population speaking the Mahratta language on the island of Bombay and on the adjacent continent, amounts to twelve millions, among all of whom there is not a sufficient number of missionaries, to furnish any thing like adequate instruction to half a million. The remaining more than cleven millions continuing gnorant of the Gospel, which is the power of God, and the wisdom of God, simply because no missionaries are sent, and there are no funds to send thom. The Committee intend sending three missionaries to this field during the current year.

Almost the whole reminula of Hindoorstan is acceptable.

rent year.

Almost the whole peninsula of Hindoostan is accessible Almost the whole peninsula of Hindoostan is accessible to missionaries; and at this time especially, when the whole superstructure of Hindoo idolatry seems too old and too corrupt to stand long, and a spirit of inquiry is extensively excited, it seems very important that one mission, at least, should be established there, by the churches of this country. Such a mission ought to consist of, at least, three preachers. Nothing but the want of men and funds would limit it to that number.

at number.

Directing our attention to the Mediterranean, we are that number.

Directing our attention to the Maditerranean, we are constrained to the reflection, that if we mean ever to do any thing for the spiritual renovation of the Greek church and people, now is the time to do it, while the nation is deliberating what ought to be done, in reference to church and state add all its social interests and relations. The Committee desire to send at least two missionaries to liberated Greece, to mingle with the people, converse with them on the subject of spiritual religion, circulate the Scriptures, promote education, and render the Greek department of the printing establishment at Malta in the highest degree useful. Beyond the boundaries of liberated Greece, too, in Candia, and Cyprus, and continental Europe, and Western Asia, there are hundreds of thousands of Greeks, who are accessible, or will soon be accessible, to Christian influence. The Committee knew met how many missionaries ought to be sent to those Greeks, but they feel constrained to call for two.—At the close of the present year, the report of those, who will go, as we hope, to explore Armenia and the adjacent countries, will probably be received, and it is expested that two missionaries will be required to occupy a post in that interesting part of Asia. The Committee have, also, the highest confidence that the door will be again found open into Palestine, and that it will be desirable to occupy a station in that land, which is endeared to the pious heart by so many tender associations. At least two more missionaries are needed for that field, of whom one should be a well educated physician.

Three additional missionaries, at least, are needed at the

a station in that land, which is endeared to the pious heart by so many tender associations. At least two more missionaries are needed for that field, of whom one should be a well educated physician.

Three additional missionaries, at least, are needed at the Sandwich Islands. Although the number of preachers now there is as great, in proportion to the population, as in almost any part of the heathen world; yet, compared with the number of minds that are now thirsting for knowledge on religion and other subjects, and which need, therefore, to be directed, the number is extremely small. The people are going through a renovation. With the appropriate amount of labor, the whole nation might be evangelized at once. Wherever instruction has been given to this people, the seed time and harvess have met together.

If the Committee look to this continent, they see, in various parts of it, reasons why they should greatly enlarge their operations. They have already directed an exploring tour to the Northwest Coast, from which a report may be expected in a few months; and it is to be hoped that the way will be opened for the immediate establishment of a mission there. What is to become of the numerous tribes occupying the territory between the shores of the Pacific and our frontier states? Are they not to be looked after by Christian missionaries? And from whence shall missionaries be sent to do it, if not from our own churches? Will any Christian missionaries? And from whence shall missionaries be sent to do it, if not from our own churches? Will any Christian missionaries? And from whence shall missionary who should go among them with the purit of Christ, making it obvious that he was affectionately desirous of their salvation, would be kindly received. At any rate, it is not in accordance with apostolic zeal and enterprise to rest contented until the experiment has been tried.

The Committee do not think that they are doing all which ought to be done for the tribes within the limits of the United States. The precarious

sigorous endeavors. It may be the plan of Providence, that their present troubles should end in the extinction of their race. If so, there is the more need that the Gospel should be preached to them immediately, that the elect of God may be gathered in. It therefore seems to the Committee to be very important, that as many as three prouchers should be sent into the Cherokee nation, to itinerate through the villages, preaching the Gospel to all who will hear it. Five or six more should be employed in the same manner in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. Not less than three should be sent to the Cherokee of the Arkansas and the party of Creeks who are settled near them. Two preachers, at least, ought to be sent to Mackinaw and the vicinity of the upper lakes. The extensive hands occupying the country south and west of lake Superior, present a very encouraging field. The Chippeway language, apoken or understood by a greater number of people, probably, than any other Indian language on this continent, is the medium of communication with them all. Some portions of them have repeatedly and carnestly requested that a mission might be established among them. Several of the traders who reside among them have repeatedly made the same request, and have pledged themselves most liberally for the support of such a mission, if it could be established. It might be expected to have an important bearing on the Mackinaw school: and indeed that school cannot answer its end without such a mission. Where the way is so prepared by Providence, the Committee could not feel justified in not going forward, except on the ground that they want missionaries and funds.

In addition to the preachers now mentioned, not lees than nt troubles should end in the extinction of their

aries and funds.

In addition to the preachers now mentioned, not less than twelve teachers are wanted at the schools already established among the Indians. These schools are, at this moment, suffering for the want of competent teachers; money is expended in them at a disadvantage, and some of them must soon be relinquished, unless teachers can be provided.

Other classes of laborers are needed to some extent, but it is unnecessary to enumerate them.

is unnecessary to enumerate them. Here, then, are thirty preachers, and twelve school-Here, then, are thirty preachers, and twelve school-masters, who might enter without delay on the missionary work at the stations already established, or in their immediate vicinity. Indeed, the services of all these are imperiously demanded, if that work is to be accomplished, for which special preparation has been made by piecious labors, and by the failure of which great disappointment will be occasioned to the missionaries now in the field. To equip these missionaries and teachers, convey them to their respective places of destination, and support them one year, will require not less than forty thousand dollars. Additional expenditures will be demanded, if these persons are to be made most extensively and in the highest degree useful, in their several spheres of labor. They must be furnished with the means of establishing new schools, of translating the Scriptures, of preparing school-books and tracts, and of printing all these in large editions, for distribution among the people. [Remainder next week.]

point the Rev. Dr. Rowan clerical superintendant of the farm at New-Paltz, where the Board have a few Jews. He is to preach &c. at the farm, and also "act as agent to resuscitate the slumbering spirit of the Auxiliary Societies."

Ref. Dutch Magazine abr.

REVIVALS.

From the Religious Intelligencer. REVIVAL OF RELIGION AT BOZRAHVILLE, CON.

BOZRAHVILLE, FEB. 19, 1830. This place has been favored above many, which have en-

This place has been favored above many, which have enjoyed equal, and perhaps greater privileges. During the last ten years, it has been visited with four happy seasons of revival—in which, the heart of the Christian has been made to sing for joy; the blind to see; the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak the praises of Immanuel.

Toward the close of August last, there were some hopeful appearances of better times. One or two persons appeared solema and deeply impressed. But soon the cloud, "which at first appeared no larger than a man's hand," began to extend itself; the dews of divine grace were copiously distilled upon the people; many souls were in great began to extend itself; the dews of divine grace were copi-busly distilled upon the people; many souls were in great distress, and to human appearance, the Lord was about to do a great work. Many who had been waiting and praying for the "consolation of Israel," " heard the sound of a go-ing, in the tops of the mulberry trees, and began to bestif themselves."

themselves."

There had previously been some attention in a neighboring parish; the cloud seemed to approach us from that quarter, and, for a few days, the spirit was poured out in a remarkable manner. "Many were pricked in their hearts;" r, and, for a few days, the spirit was poured out in a rearkable manner. "Many were pricked in their hearts;" estupid were croused; wanderers were reclaimed, and a ordy number vere brought to submit to the commands dauthority o' Christ. At first, we were not sensible what extent the interest had spread. Though some ought it expedient to appoint a meeting of religious inciry, others doubted, through fear, that none would willingly attend. But its sooner was it announced, that such a cetting was to be baiden, than many resolved on attaching, and at an early horr upwards of thirty were sambled.

The church as is customary at men times, had met for The church as is customary at men times, and nect rearrager. Both meetings were uncommonly interesting frofessors became "wresting Jacobs," and to appearance, "prevailing Israels;" the impiring seemed, in many instances, to have a deep sense of their guilt and danger, and were all exhorted to immediate regentance and submis-

Our meetings now became more frequent, solemn and crowded, and oftentimes almost the contract to the contract crowded, and offentiness almost the whole village was draw together, to behold "the wonderful wyks of the Lord." In about three or four days from the canmencement, so powerful did the work appear, so general was the attention and so deep the feeling, that it appeared as if every sinner was about to give my the state of the state ad so deep the feeling, that it appeared as if every sinner as about to give up the controversy with its Maker, and ell to his authority.

The first instance of hopeful conversion filed the hearts

The first instance of hopeful conversion filed the hearts of many with joy. No sooner was it "noted abroad," that one soul had found relief, than many hatened to her dwelling, and with tearful eye and agonizing pirit, inquired, "how these things could be." But it was not long before the faith of Christians was greatly tried. Though many were inquiring, but few were brought to accept of offered mercy. All felt that things could not long remain as they were; that it was an important crisis; and fut many would return to their former simplifity, if not soon sweetly constrained to believe, and yield up the whole hear a willing sacriface to Christ.

constrained to believe, and yield up the whole hear a wif-ling sacrifice to Christ.

Christians could not be reconciled to the thought, that the work should entirely cease. They felt the case was God's, and that the residue of the spirit was with the Fath-er of mercies; to him they sought for grace, for faith and for wisdom to direct.

er of mercies; to him they sought for grace, for fifth and for wisdom to direct.

About the let of September, the sudden intelligence of the death of a worthy young woman residing in the neighborhood, seemed to deepen the impressions of many, and to give an impulse to the work.

Again the whole village seemed to be moved, "as a forest by a mighty wind;" attention was if possible more profound than at first; where the cry for mercy had at all subsided, it now became more carnest, and conversions were more frequent.

Things went on in this way for several days. In every house, and in almost every apartment, the voice of prayer was heard from morning till evening. Many, not knowing themselves, professed a great willingness to submit, if it were possible; the hearts of some rose in determined apposition against God & the truth; a few were in danger of despairing; and others were so infatuated as to believe such anxiety about religion altogether unnecessary. All the time that could be sparred from other services, was spent in praking and conversing with its trajecting, or with such as had sufficiently in the service of the service of the service of the work had been progressing for about two weeks, Mrs. A. a truly devoted servant of Christ, and a mother in Israel, was confined through indisposition, and after a few.

After the work had been progressing for about two weeks, Mrs. A. a truly devoted servant of Christ, and a mother in Israel, was confined through indisposition, and after a few days illness, fell asleep in Jesus. This woman had belped as much in the Lord, through her prayers, her fervent love, and pious example. For some months she had been more than usually serive, her soul seemed to fosten with peculiar delight upon Christ and his cause. When the spirit began so move upon the hearta of the people, she was uncommonly animated; her whole soul seemed to be absorbed, and swallowed up in love to her Saviour. Though soon compelled, through the influence of disease, to be absent from our solution of the influence of disease, to be absent from our solution assemblies, she was resigned. She was brought to feel that her work was done; that there was but a step between her and her father's house; and like good old Simeon, she could say, "Now Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Her peace of mind and resignation held out to the last, and to her dying hour she was useful.

The faith and patience of this aged saint, operated as a powerful stimulus on the minds and hearts of Christians.

greater effort, by the faith, hope and patier and encourage, and support the soul in dea The death of such a woman, and at such

The death of such a woman, and at such a time, was attended, as might reasonably be expected, with the happiest influence. While many were praising God for bringing the blind from darkness to light, every pious heart felt an additional obligation to gratitude, for such vaces such tional obligation to gratitude, for such peace, such resigna-tion, may we not say, such holy triumph, in the death of a

After this, the work seemed slowly to progress and went on happily, till about the 6th of October, when one of our young people was suddenly called from time into eternity. Such repeated instances of sudden death, seemed power-fully to affect the hearts of many; it appeared as if the angel of death stood prepared to hasten them away to the judgment seat. To many of the near connexions of the deceased, it seemed an awful and solemn warning, and to some it was hopefully sanctified, for their spiritual and eter-

nal good.

Thus by the providences of God and his blessing on the Thus by the providences of God and his blessing on the means of grace, the work was continued for some weeks, during which time about forty precious souls (the most of whom were in early life) were brought to embrace the Saviour. Some of these have since made profession of their faith. On the first Sabbath in November, eleven were added to the clurch in this place. Christians will long have occasion to remember the season, as one of great joy, deep solemnity and unusual encouragement.

olemnity and unusual encouragement. or great joy, deep clemnity and unusual encouragement. Seven others, in the same public manner, have since proseed their faith and hope in Christ. Two have united with other churches, and three with the Baptisus. Others, or various reasons, are delaying profession, who will probably join, some this and some other churches, at a fu-

while we cheerfully acknowledge the goodness of God, While we cheerfully acknowledge the goodness of God, in this visitation of his presence and Spirit, and would most devoutly ascribe to him the glory and praise of what he hath done; it is with pain we have to state, that many, who a few months since were in great distress for their souls, and almost overwhelmed in view of their guilt and danger, have now quieted their fears, silenced the voice of conscience, and become if possible more stupid than before.

If not prevented, by the grace of God, it is to be feared, they will never again see their danger, till surprised by death, or till the voice of the Archangel and the trump of God disturbs their repose.

May this short and inverfect account of God's work in

God disturbs their repose.

May this short and imperfect account of God's work in
this place, encourage all who read it, to hope and pray for
similar blessings.

NATHANIEL MINER.

REVIVAL IN SALEM, INDIANA. The Rev. B. C. Cressy, one of the Missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society writes from Salem, Washington County, Indiana, under date of January 12th, as follows :

ns follows: Home Mis.

In my last communication I intimated that there were the means of establishing new schools, for translating the Scriptures, of preparing school-books and tracts, and of printing all these in large editions, for distribution among the people. [Remainder next week.]

Am. Society for Meliorating the condition of the Lews.—The Executive Committee of this Society have resolved to recommend Mr. Abrahams to the Board, to be employed as a Missionary to the Lews on the Mediterrane. It will not say that we have a great and powerful revival, but necording to the testimony of Christians, who were the earliest settlers in this vicinity, there has never before been a time of so much religious feeling in the two congregations to which I preach, as there has been for two or three months past. Professors of religion, ac-

cording to their own confessions, have long been in a lukewarm state. But in regard to many of them, a different state of feeling is now manifested. There has recently been evinced an increasing spirit of prayer among God's people. Not long since we observed a day for special prayer, humiliation, and fasting. Our meeting was highly interesting, and has served, we trust, to rekindle the flame of devotion, and strengthen the faith of the followers of the Lamb. It may cheer the hearts of Zion's friends to learn, that since last September there have been thirty-reven persons, who with us, have solemnly united in covenant with God, and have publicly professed their Lord before men. Of the manber above stated, we are happy to say that some of them are among the first in society, in point of information, respectability, and influence. In addition to those who have already come forward, there are several others who have recently indulged a hope, who, we trust, will, before long, take up their cross, and publicly profess the Lord Jesus. I might also add, that numbers are, at present, much concerned for the salvation of their souls.

I can truly rejoice, that God, in his providence, has turned my footstepe from my native soil, and has directed them to the West. Though I have been laboring here but about eight months, yet the Lord has a thousand fold rewarded me for my few self-denials, in thus pouring out his Spirit, and blessing my feeble efforts for building up his cause. Let the American Home Missionary Society be encouraged in their grand benevolent operations. Through their influence, incense and a pure offering shall ascend from the hearts of thousands of Christians in this western land. Often have I witnessed tears of joy by these hidden, precious ones in the wilderness, in view of receiving the kind attentions of the minister of Jesus. warm state. But in regard to many of them, a different state of feeling is now manifested. There has recently been

Revival in Cheraw, S. C .- The Watchman contains a Retreat in Cherata, S. C.—The waterman contains an extract of a letter from this place, saying that "one young brother who was ordained in May last, has baptized as a missionary, 200, upon a profession of their faith in the dear Redeemer. The good work has not yet ceased."

Meriden, Conn.—The same paper also contains on catract of a letter from Rev. W. Bently, narrating some particulars of a revival in Meriden since the middle of October last, the fruit of which has been the addition of 77 members to the Baptist church by baptism. In November, this church was deprived of its pastor, pastor's wife, and one of the deacons, in the course of ten days.

Westfield Baptist Association .- The Watchman mer harches of Chester, Whately, Granville and Ashfield.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1820.

LIBERAL LEGISLATION.

A hill for incorporating the American Temperance Socie-y, was passed in the Senate of this State, but lost in the House. Afterwards an attempt to reconsider this vote was nade, which succeeded after a long and warm debate. The bill was then recommitted, and will probably pass with mendments. The oppositon made to the incorporation was unexpected and of a very singular character.

It was admitted on all hands, that the applicants are ve respectable men; that their object is good and laudable that the Society have been eminently useful; and that al orders in the community should wish them great success in cir efforts. But it was contended that the Society is still liable to great objections, because it belongs to a particular religious sect. The debate was led on by Dr. Brooks, of Barnardston, who openly and explicitly charged that religious sect with a design to secure all the political power of the country. They have, said he, entered into a Christian conspiracy against the liberties of the people, and the very foundations of our republican government. It was suffi-ciently astounding to witness this bold introduction of party feeling on religious topics into a legislative body, where by common consent all such matters are excluded. But it was still more unaccountable that the subject, when once introduced from such a quarter, should be countenanced by genthemen of another class. Mr. Child, of Boston, scarcely fell below Dr. Brooks himself in the violence of his crimina-tions. Mr. Saltonstall, of Salem, manifested greater suavity, eandor, and coolness; but he could not divest himself of the impression that something ominous to the welfare of community lies hid in this petition for incorporation. there is no other object that the promotion of temperance, why is the Society confined to one sect! Why are such large funds required ? Why are corporate powers needed? Why is the entrance to the Society by election only ? Why may not any citizen, whatever his political and religious faith, contribute his money and give his name for thi ject of common interest ? Indeed, why does this Society exist at all; seeing the Massachusetts Society was in being long before, was the first to move in this benevolent enter prise, and has never asked for an act of incorporation? This looks precisely like the other acts of exclusion, monopoly, and grasping at power, in which this particular sect is so abundant; and it would be hazardous to give them aid and ragement by an act of incorporation. In short, the Trojan horse could scarcely have excited greater con tion, had he stalked into the hall of Legislation and begun to pour forth his myrmidons of Greeks. However, the good e of some others who stand on the same side in religion set them against the clamor; and the friends of the Society demanding some little evidence of conspiracy and treasor the tumult of the day subsided in a calm and full vote of reconsideration. "A more miserable failure," says the Salem Register, " never was witnessed. That portion of the House which might be considered as implicated, smiled with complacent contempt-the truly liberal were disgusted and mortified, and nine-tenths of the House med at the course which the debate had taken." There is probably little occasion for remark, to convince

any class of men of the utter unsuitableness of introducing religious discussions into the Legislature, and that there could scarcely be occasion for it on so simple an occasion as the incorporation of a Temperatice Association. We feel that there is no occasion for vindicating the Society; and on the other hand we have no disposition to pursue those who are already fleeing abashed by a consciousness of their own extravagance. For a clear understanding of the matter, however, we will state a few facts.

The old or first Society often mentioned in the debate, is The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intern perance," which was probably the earliest association of the kind in the country. As its name imports, its principal aim in its earliest years was, to reclaim drunkards, or those for gone in bad habits; and to ease the masser merely from excesses in the use of spirits. It was certainly not a very active or afficient Society, though we are willing it should have full credit for all the good it has done. Some men perceived, however, after some years of trial, that another course must be adopted to produce any great result; for the simple reason that the course pursued did not check the evil in its origin. They saw that the abstinence of temperate men was the only effectual method, and a change in the fashions and habits of community which would exclude distilled spirits from common use altogether. We do not know whether any attempt was made to remodel the old Society on this principle; but we dare say no one will pretend, that it would have been possible in 1826 to adopt entire abstinence" as their motto. If so, the friends of the new principle must abandon it, together with all the good it was calculated to effect, or associate under a new organization. They preferred the latter course and carried it into effect; and the happy consequences thus far have surpassed the hightest flights of their early anticipations There is no interference with the old Society. Both have the same ultimate object, and pursue it by very different

But it is said the American Society is sectarian and exclusive. It is, we grant, of the sect of the Rechabites. We grant too that its earliest members and friends were principally orthodox men, and that the greater part of the leading numbers of the old Society were always Unitarians. The reason for the distinction was, that the Unitarians happened o be in favor of the moderate and temperate use of spirits; and the advocates of entire abstinence happened to be in the orthodox ranks. Those who agreed in their principles and measures associated together; and if the American Society is sectarian, the other is not less so. However, the Ameri-

can Society has no article in its constitution, requiring ligious test of the members or limiting the election to a sect or class. It was stated in the Legislature by one the members, that the present members actually belong five different denominations of Christians and reside in elen several States. There is too a sufficient reason opening the door of admission to the Society only by ele tion. If it were otherwise and any persons who the might enter, the enemies of the temperance reformati might join in a body, repeal the entire abstinence principal at once, and appropriate the funds to the promotion of in

ILLINOIS.

The writer of the articles in our pages on this subject has oncluded his series for the present. In an appendix to the last number, which want of room constrains us to omit, he nswers the inquiry, What advantages will result from an at sociation of families or individuals about to emigrate, also ose which he has already specified? He replies that a savin might be made on the journey, in regard to their living an to the conveyance of their baggage and merchandise. He has seen a wealthy Virginia planter, when emigrating the West, prepared to give food to his whole establishment and to encamp out. He would not advocate the adoption of a pledge for any thing more, than mutual assistance on the way and settling in the vicinity of each other on their arrival. Still to know that they entertain similar views respecting schools and other social interests, would be highly lesirable; and a harmony of feeling on religious subjects. would afford them the prospect of uniting in the mainter of public worship, and perhaps of taking their spiritus teacher with them. But on those subjects perhaps a privious compact would scarcely be expedient.

We have published on this subject at some length, not because we wish in itself considered to encourage the emi gration from New England of the best portion of her population lation; but because emigration will take place, and we do sire that all who are going may have every facility to know how they may select a good location for themselves, and wide and inviting field of usefulness. Many would glad, go if they could enjoy the excellencies of that goodly land without losing schools for their children, the social co of a pilgrim neighborhood, and the sanctuaries of their God These can be obtained, more readily and surely than in any ther way, by associating together as emigrants men of

kindred spirit, and going out in company.

From more than one quarter we learn, that these articles have excited considerable conversation and inquiry, and us trust that the writer will have occasion to know that hi pen has not been employed in vain.

POPERY IN THE WEST.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article of our first page, exhibiting, from authentic documents, the progress of Popery in the U. States. It affords irresistible edence that Papists are making extensive & systematic efforts bring our countrymen of the West within the pale of the communion; and these efforts have been crowned that fe with remarkable success. From their official report it seem that the Society in Europe for the propagation of the fact voted \$24,000 in the single year 1828, for the support their missions in America, of which am about \$16.5 were expended in the valley of the Mississippi; a sum gree, we will venture to say, than was ever expended on same valley for the same purpose, in any one year, by all Protestant sects united. rotestant sects united.

And how was this money expended? Chiefly in the

And how was this money expended? Chiefly in the support of colleges and schools. The object of the Catholics at coltain the control of the education of the youth, and expecially the youth of the most respectable families. From an advertisement in a Nashville paper, just received, we perceive that their spacious college at Bardstown, extending with its two wings 260 feet in length, has contained on an average, for the last four years, 120 students; a number greater, if we may credit the Journal of the American Education Society, than is now sent from the State of Kontucky to all the Protectant colleges in the Union!

In view of these facts what shall be done? We take for granted that every true Protectant will say, the effect of the Catholics must be counteracted. Learning is power, and whoever control the seminaries of learning in the water country, will have great facilities for controlling diaconary; and they who control that country, will soon control the whole country. How then shall these efforts be counteracted? There is but one legitimate method. If Catholics establish colleges on the narrow principles of the faith; Protestants must establish more colleges and better colleges. If the Jecuity send of the results send over swarms of teachers and missionaries, we must send from our northern hive larger swarms of better teachers. dissionaries, we must send from our northern live I warms of better teachers and more devoted mission. Ve must increase light, until nothing can live which of bear its full blaze. And what we do, we must do remembering for our encouragement those words of Fenwick, to his Catholic brethren: "If the Pr-sects are beforehand with us, it will be difficul-troy their influence." N. Y. Obv

INDIAN RIGHTS.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by a reent in the Cherokee country, and dated Feb. 17, 1820. dent in the Cherokee country, and dated Feb. 17, 1820.

'In regard to Iadian rights and state rights, we feel gred anxiety to learn how the question will be determined a Congress. May the Lord interpose for the deliverance of the Indians from all their enemies. Could Christians in the United States behold, what we frequently behold, tears flowing down the warrior's cheek, when conversing upon the subject of their wrongs; and hear, what I hear, the supplications of Christian natives to the King of kings, to protect them from the power of their oppressive fellow creatures, asking nothing against them, but praying that they may love their neighbors as thouselves—they would perceive that Indians are possessed of great sensibility of soul, and that, if they are banished from their country many prayers and many tears will witness against their cruel oppressors."

THE GEORGIA INDIANS.

THE GEORGIA INDIANS.

The Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives to whom was referred the question involving the condition of those Indians, have reported in favor of appropriations for their removal beyond the Mississippi. The Report in the Senate evades the points upon which Georgia and the Indians are at issue, nor does it intimate the attitude which the General Government ought to assume in case the Indians refuse to emigrate, and Georgia persists in the right of extending her laws over them. The report in the House goes further—supports the views of the Executive in all their length and breadth—justifies Georgia in the course which she has pursued—and maintains her claims to jurisdiction, in any event, over the tribes within her territorial limits. We are glad the Report takes this unequivocal stand; it brings the subject fairly before Congress; and we feel assured that it will be discussed with a patience, fidelity, and perseverance worthy its momentous import. It is singlet which enters deeply into the sympathies of the public—deeply into the honor of the nation—deeply into the light in which we are to be viewed by an impartial posterity; it involves the great question of original rights—the claims of the rude native to his soil—the powers of the General Government to interfere, upon the strength of its treaties, with the policy of a sovereign State. In whatever light we view the subject, a thousand considerations string up, of stirring eloquence and profound investigation. If we do not mistake the covert notes of preparation that now and then breathe aloud from the retirement of our "delegated wisdom," there are many glowing thoughts ready to mane fest themselves upon this subject; and if there be any spirit of prophecy with us, this debate will be one of the most thrilling and abstabing that has for many veras enlisted the energies of our national councils. We hope that justice and humanity will triumph in the issue. But sure we are that all the eloquence that ever melted from mortal fip

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

At a late meeting of the Classis of Albany, the classical sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Searle of Cossackin The death of one minister is noticed as having occurred dring the year—viz. of Rev. C. Schermerhora settled in Canada.—From the teport on the state of religion, we leave that the additions to the churches have been much large during the last, than in the preceding year. In severi churches, more than ordinary indications of the Divine persence have been enjoyed, & throughout the Classis there is gradual advance in the state of religion. The benevolent aperations of the day were reported as receiving the patronage of almost all the churches in various forms. Salibaths should are universally organized, and the Classis have expressed their regret that several in the country churches were discontinued in the winter. The Temperance reformation has

met with great suc with a small exce of the Rev. J. F Dutch church, for Associations was

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Geographica Hall J. Kelley. contains an according to face right of sovereign ons ; face of the physical appeara of the Indians, as and an essay on of the territory. upon our table. that Mr. Kelley

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By his Excellen

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met with great success, and associations have been formed with a small exception throughout the Classis. The plan of the Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn, General Agent of the Dutch charch, for organizing the churches into Benevolent Associations was unanimously approved, and recommended to the adoption of every congregation under their care.

Alb. C. Reg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Geographical Sketch of the Oregon Territory. By Hall J. Kelley. A. M. Boston, Jona. Howe.—This Sketch contains an account of the Indian title; the nature of a right of sovereignty; the first discoveries; climate and seasons; face of the country and mountains; natural divisions, physical appearance and soil of each; forests and vegetable productions; rivers,bays,islands, &c.; animals; the disposition of the Indians, and the number and situation of their tribes; and an essay on the advantages resulting from a settlement of the territory. To which is attached a new Map of the country.-This pamphlet of 80 pages has just now been laid upon our table. We can only say at present, that it relates to an interesting country of which we know but little; and that Mr. Kelley has made himself acquainted with every ource of information within his reach.

Bible Biography, in the form of questions, with references to scripture for the answers. For the use of Schools and Private Families. First Am. edition. Boston, Munroe & Francis, 1830.—There can be nothing in this hook to misguide the youthful inquirer. It takes the name of an individual, and refers to all the passages of holy writ where he is mentioned; so that the Bible gives his connected biography. Concerning some of them a great variety of quesography. Concerning some of them a great variety of ques-tions are proposed, respecting his connections, character and conduct; but this is done merely to make a more justed arrangement and application of the statements made by the inspired writers. The attentive and faithful use of the book, together with the sacred volume, will be a very profitable

The Spirit of the Pilgrims, March, 1830. Contents Communications: Latters on the Introduction and Progress of Unitarianism in New-England, No. 4. On the Hope of Future Repentance, (from a Father to a Son.)— Reviews: Dr. Channing on Associations. An Article in the N. A. Review on the Removal of the Indians.—Miscellaneous : Defence of the History of Jonah. Geneva .-Recent Publications.

An Address delivered at Alstend, N. H. before the Alstead Musical Society, January 1, 1830. By Moses G. Grosvenor, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Acworth. Boston, T. R. Marvin.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVI LINCOLN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND

With the advice of the Executive Council, I appoint With the advice of the Executive Council, I appoint the annual FAST, recommended by the Example of pious Ancestors, and sanctioned by the Precepts of a pure and holy Religion, which teaches the dependence of individual Man upon the mercy of his Creator, and the relation of Communities to the overruling Providence of the Sovereign of the Universe, to be observed on THERSDAY the ELECTION DAY of April next, by the Papels of this Communication.

on THURSDAY THE ELEMENT DAY OF APRIL NEXT, by the People of this Commonwealth.

A faithful Review of the past, Humiliation, Penitence, Supplication, and Prayer, are the appropriate offices of such an occasion. May the People be sincere and devout in these observances; and assembling together, in their respective places of public Worship, in the Name and as Disciples of Jesus Christ, their common Lord and Master, may they be instructed by his Gospel, and influenced by its spirit, to deep contribution for Sin, and animated and strengthened to Resolution for Sin, and animated and strengthened to Resolution for Sin, and animated his Gospel, and influenced by its spirit, to deep contrition for Sin, and animated and strengthened to Resolutions of future Amendment, Obedience and Fidelity to
Dury. May they commend themselves, in their weakness and wants; their Country, in all its interests; the
State and National Governments, in their need of divine direction and guidance, to the continued Favor
and blessing of Heaven. And remembering in their
Prayers, the Ignorant, the Injured, and the Euslaved of
their Fellow Men, may they implore for them, the
communications of Knowledge, relief from Oppression,
the enjoyment of Civil and Religious Liberty, and Social, Moral and Christian Improvement.

The People are requested to abstain from recreation
and unnecessary labor, on the day of the appointed
Fast.

I. Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this First day of

March, is the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred a thirty, and the fifty fourth of the ladependence of the Unit States of America.

By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent the Council.

EDWARD D. BANGS, Secretary,

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Second Annual Report, presented Jan. 27, 1830, abr. for the Recorder .- [Conclusion.]

BIBLES FOR SEAMEN.

The Marine Bible Society, which ceased its operations some years since, appropriated a balance on hand of \$17,48 for Bibles. The Trusters of the Mass. Bible Soc. furnished Bibles at a reduced price. It was thought advisable also to take of each sailor who was able to give it, the sum of 25 cents for a Bible. The Female Seaman's Friend Soc. made a donation of \$50. Four Societies have also been formed by the children of Fort Hill and Essex Street Sabbath Schools, 2 of males and 2 of females, for this object. The "Youth's Mariner's B. Soc., unconnected with any Sabbath School, have also lent their assistance. Though the Society commenced the year without a dollar in funds BIELES FOR SEAMEN. the Society commenced the year without a dollar in funds for this object, they have been enabled to furnish more than 400 seamen with the precious word of truth, and have a trifle still on hand for further use.

Registry.

The book of registry, kept at the Depository for eleven The book of registry, kept at the Depository for eleven months past, has furnished many interesting and important facts, and helped to develop the character of seamen as a whole, better than any course heretofore adopted. The whole number of individuals who have called at the Depository in that space of time, is 1183, including men from at least ten different nations, and from fourteen different States in the Union. The proportion however of foreigners, and men of loose and desperate character, appears to be small, and the great body of seamen sailing from this port at the present day are natives of the country, and very many of them are promising young men. Of those registered during the year, 878 are of the age of twenty five and under, and nearly 200 more have not attained the age of thirty-five. These facts show very strikingly the importance of seizing on the present moment to improve the condition of seamen, to inspire them with a suitable self-respect, and by such edin the present moment to improve the condition of seamen, o inspire them with a autable self-respect, and by such ed-cation as their employment will permit them to receive, to aise them to a respectable rank in the community.

The registry has furnished some evidence of a reform

raise them to a respectable rank in the community.

The registry has firmished some evidence of a reform commencing among seamen in regard to intemperance, which in time past has held an almost unlimited dominion over the sea. Several vessels from this port are known to have shipped their crews on condition that no profane language shall be allowed, and no ardeut spirits used on board. The names of more than thirty vessels now sailing from Boston have been entered, in which no ardent spirits are carried for the use of the crews. But there is not only a reform thus apparent in the morals of seamen, but there is evidence of more seriousness among them than has been generally thought to exist. Among those registered during the year, are found, about 100 hopefully prous men, and about 50 public professors of religion, and on board several vessels which have sailed from this port during the year, duly prayer and public worship on the Sabbath are maintained when circumstances permit. Several sailors, whose names were registered in the early part of the year, have returned and reported themselves again, and some of them have brought pleasing intelligence to our ears. The crew of one vessel who were firmished at our Depository with tracts and other books, were so far convinced of the impropriety of using ardent spirits as to bring back unbroached a keg of rum with which they had furnished themselves on their departure. One sailor has returned from his voyage hopefully peniteur, declaring that a few tracts which he received from us in April Last, first awakened his attention, and then the perusal of a New Testament with which the was furnished the properity of using ardent spirits as to bring back unbroached in the properity of using ardent spirits as to bring back unbroached in their departure. One sailor has returned from his voyage hopefully peniteur, declaring that a few tracts which he received from us in April Last, first awakened his attention, and them the perusal of a New Testament with which the perusal of a t not good of others in foreign lands. And another pious sail-or by means of our register office was brought into notice, and finally admitted to communion in one of the churches in

Meeting House Erected.

In closing the report of last year, it was intimated that the erection of a house of worship for seamen was not impracticable; still, the most sanguine scarcely dared to hope. "But difficulties have vanished, obstacles have melted away, and the house has been completed. It was nearly midsummer before the arrangements were fully made for proceeding with the building; the corner stone was laid, with appropriate religious services, on the 11th of August, the very week which completed eleven years since the meeting for seamen was first opened on Central Wharf; the house was finished, and publicly dedicated on January 1, 1830; and a large congregation has been assembled on every Sabbath since. The want of a house has proved a serious disadvantage to the operations of the Society; and it has now been erected with far less expense than was ever contemplated. The whole cost of the building, with the ground on which it stands, is a little rising of eleven thousand dollars. A few hundred dollars only had been laid aside for this express purpose; a legacy of a sailor who died in the Hospital during the summer past, has been appropriated in the same way; and a few donations for this object have been obtained. The remainder of the payments have been made by means of boans, as security for which, the house now stands mortgaged.

Jan. 20th 1830, a Church was organized, based on the most liberal principles, to be known only as The Mariners' Church.

Current Expenses; towards salary of the Minister and Agent one and a covery.

ent one and a quarter years, \$1,653, 42; cash paid boarding house, \$365,73; other small expenses, \$136, ; Total, \$2,155 67.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

FROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

For the Boston Recorder.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Meadors of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree, to the number of about 260 assembled according to previous switce, to take into consideration the best means of rounding the cause of temperance. The meeting was called to order by electing Dr. Noah Fifield, Moderator, and Fisher A Kingsbury, See'y. Rev. Mr. Perkins openated the meeting with prayer, and the following resolutions were unrunimously adopted.

ere unminously adopted.

Resolved, That the excessive use of ardent *pirits, is, our opinion, an evid of great and extensive magnitude, of arming tendency, and such as is deeply to be deplored by moral and religious community and ought to awaken in the breast of every good citizen the full measure of his extions to check its further progress.

Resolved, That we view with unfeigned satisfaction and the most unmalified amprobation, the efforts which have

e most unqualified approbation, the efforts which have een made and are making, in the several towns of this commonwealth, and of the Union, to abolish the use of ardent spirits, and that they demand our most hearty of

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it has come highly necessary that some decided measures be im-ediately taken to discountenance the use of ardent spir-Resourced, As the sense of this increment, the subject contained in the foregoing resolutions and report at an adjourned meeting, such measures as shall be deemed proper and

expedient to be adopted.

Rev. Jonas Perkias, Dr. Noah Fifield, Deacon E. Thayer, Mr. Jonathan Newcomb, Mr. Caleb Stetson were appointed said Committee. Voted, to adjourn to Wednesday the third of March next at 6 o' cleck, P. M.

FISHER A. KINGENURY, Sec'y.

the third of March next at 6 o' clock, P. M.

FISHER A. KINGBURY, See'y.

Hoverhill, Ms. and Vicinity.—Annual meeting of this
Society, Feb. 24. The Board of Council have made communications to the American and Massachusetts Societies,
on devising some plan for publishing a series of Tempersance
Tracts. Hopes are also entertained that a District Temp.
Society will be formed; probably a union of several Societies in the same neighborhood.] The Board have called
stated meetings through the year, in the towns where their
members resiste, with good effect. In consequence of circulars advising to that course, two militia companies have voted to abstant from ardent spirits on training days, and the
officers of two others have omitted the customary treat. The
Board have also been instrumental in forming a Savings
Institution at Haveehill; and have made arrangements to
enlist the Ladies in the cause of Temperance. The Board
intend to supply every family within the range of their opcrations with Temperance tracts. They attempted last season, but without success, to induce the selectmen of Haverhill to refine licenses to certain retailers, whose shops were
notorious. However, at least 5 retailers in Haverhall and
Bradford have discontinued the traffic, and others have resolved to do it the next season; while hundreds of individuslas have abanchmed the use of spirits. We collect these
statements from the report which has been kindly sent us.

Tanuton, Ms.—At the annual meeting on the 1st inst.

Tanuton, Ms.—At the annual meeting on the 1st instformed of the opinion of the citizens on the subject of licenses for retaining ardent spirits;" and "that it is the opinion of the citizens of Tanuton that no license should be
granted to any person whatever."—Reporter.

Avon with the Decauters*—A store records

Away with the Decanters!- A stage coach filled with passengers, lately stopped at an inn between Boston and Providence. The passengers, probably from different pla-ces, repaired to the dising room, where dimner was provi-ded for them, set out, as usual, with sparkling decanters. It was manimously voted, that the landlord be requested to remove the decanters, before the company sat down—It was accordingly done.—Away with the decanters.

Philanthropist.
State Record of Connecticut.—The New Haven Co

State Record of Connecticut.—The New Haven Co. T. S., has lately added its 10 manor associations, with 1400 members not returned before, to the state list; making the whole number earolled in Connecticut, 14,910.—Obs. abr.

Middlessx Co. Conn.—The Soc. held its 15th monthly meeting Feb. 17. At E. Haddam, 62 persons had been added to the list since last meeting. A Soc. in Middletown, consisting of S4 members, became auxiliary. The whole addition for the last month was 192, making a total in the Soc. of 2825.

Increase of Strength .- During the last eight s Increase of Strength.—During the last eight weeks we have reported 148 new 21 emperance Societies; 99 of which contained at the date of our first intelligence from them, an aggregate of 6,988 members—being an average of 70 each. If we suppose the 49 new Societies, the number of whose members has not been given, to contain an average of but 40 each, the whole number belonging to these 148 Societies, will be 8,918. During the same period, our reports show an increase of 8,861, in a few only of the societies previously formed. The names added to the temperance list, therefore, reported in this paper during the time above mentioned, have amounted to 17,809—equal to more than three hundred daily.—During the same eight weeks we have received information of the discontinuance of the sale of ardent spirits by 10 individuals. of the sale of ardent spirits by 110 individuals

Additions, reported in the Journal of March 2; to old Societies, 1647 members; in 27 new Societies 617; Total, 2264 members.

A Premium Offered.—The Executive Comm A Premum Opered.—The Executive Committee of the m. Temperance Society offer a premium of \$2.50 to the thor of the best Tract on the following subject, viz. "Is consistent with a profession of the Christian religion, for resons to use, as an article of luxury or living, distilled quors, or to traffic in them? And is it consistent with duty, for the charches of Christ to admit those who continue the this, as members?"—The sum mentioned was given r the purpose by a hencolent individual. The Tracts ust be sent to E. Lord, Esq. New York, before the 1st July next. of Jul

Reformation impeded .- A writer in the Vt. Chro Reformation impeded.—A writer in the Vt. Chronicle tells of a professor of religion, in a town where efforts in favor of temperance have been made, who keeps a store; and who has not used ardent spirits himself for many years mor suffered his customers to drink them in his store. But this good man will not join the Temp. Soc., because it would look as though he had just now left off drinking. Neither would look as though he had just now left off drinking. Neither would he sign an agreement among the traders to prevent drinking in their stores, although all the others in the town lead signed it, whose stores had long been the resort of tipplers while his was clear. The consequence was that the subscription of the rest was void, and they continued to sell. He means to act conscientiously, but his conscience cannot be very much enlightened.

An Important Laquiry.—Another writer in the Chron-

cannot be very much enlightened.

An Important Inquiry.—Another writer in the Chronicle inquires, 'How long after rum goes down a man's throat, will his breath smell of it?' Some time ago he thought 12 or 18 hours might be the extent. But lately, at a meeting of a 'cold water society,' a gentleman of distinction in his town and one forward in the enterprise, breathed the funes of alcohol full in his face; and by looking at the Constitution it was found, that he had bound himself to total abstinence more than ten weeks before. The writer therefore remains in doubt; and commends his query to the Lyceums for a theme of discussion, with the grave remark that 'no doubt many truths in the natural sciences are yet to be elicited.'

Temperance Movements in the Navy.—The Shin's

are yet to be elicited.'

Temperance Movements in the Navy.—The Ship's Company of the Receiving Ship at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. have all, by the advice of their officers, voluntarily commuted their allowance of whiskey for money.

Phil. & Inv.

Temperance Movements in the Army .- It has been intimated to us that temperance societies have existed, for some time, at the military posts at New-London, Conn. and at Eastport, Mg. We have also seen, in the Washington City Spectator, an allasion to some temperance movements at Sackett's Harbor.

Vessels without Rum.—More than twenty vessels, sailing from this Port, earry not a particle of ardent spirit.

Charleston, S. C. Obs.

Moscow, Ohio.—A Tem. Sec. was formed here, at the

first meeting that was held on the subject, consisting of but few members. In less than six weeks the number was been 60 and 70.

whenhors. In rest und the weeks the manner was returned 60 and 70.

Alexanária, D. C.—The Temp. Society has been much prospered; and one has recently been formed among the coloured people, to which 42 of them subscribed.

Rel. Telegraph abe.

Cause of Temperance.—We are desired to state that on Monday 167 persone had become signers to the Kingston Temperance Society in Store Street; and others in that street were yet espected to join.—The Temperance Book, will be offered for signatures to persons in all the other streets of the Town, as soon as the Committee can have leisure for it.—Kingston U. C. Gaz.

Upper Canada.—The Kingston Goardian relates several

tensure for it.—Kingston U. C. Gaz.
Upper Canada.—The Kingston Gardian relates several instances of the hopeful reformation of drunkards, in consequence of the light which that paper has thrown on the subject. One person also has been induced by the same means to abandon his distillery.

Upper Canada.—The Kingston Gazette says, that societies for the suppression of Intemperance are forming throughout that Province.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Unfair Dealing.—The last Cortland Chronicle has exposed an attempt at imposition on the part of Mr. Fisk, the conductor of the N. Y. Amulet and Laties' Literary and Religious Chronicle, a work recently commenced, which deserves the severest reprehension. The amount of the story is, that the editor of the Cortland Chronicle has compared two sheets received in that town, bearing the same title, the same date, purporting to have been printed at the same place, and containing precisely the same articles with two exceptions. In one copy the name of the publisher is omitted, in the other it is given. In one copy is an article on "The Love of God;" in the other, his is omitted, and commencing in this manner: "We make no apology for adding one more to the number of Universalist periodicals already in existence, as there are none conducted upon the plan of the cue we are about to publish. That a publication of this description, will, if properly conducted, be a powerful eigine in the cause of liberal Christianity, will not be doubted, &c."—Now as the number received at the Recorder office and attentively noticed by us, did not state the leading object of the paper or the name of its editor, we which preper to sepally the defect as soon as we are able. Unfair Dealing .- The last Cortland Chronicle has excorder office and attentively noticed by us, did not state the leading object of the paper or the name of its editor, we think proper to supply the defect as soon as we are able. The Anatiet then appears to be a Universalist paper in dis-guise, and the name of the wolf in sheep's clothing is "T. Fisk, alitor and proprietor."

Agent and grant of Tracts for New-Orleans.—The Committee of the Am. Tract Society, in answer to an application from the Society's Board of Agency in New-Orleans, have made a grant of Five hundred thousand pages of Tracts, in English and French, for distribution by that Board, chiefly among the population of that city. They have also commissioned Mr. Moses H. Wilder to labor in removing Tract circulation therefore. promoting Tract circulation there as long as the health ness of the season will permit. — Am. T. Mag.

ness of the searon will permit.—Am. T. Mag.

Pilgrim's Progress.—We are happy to amounce, that
Mr. William H. Halutead, of New-York City, will be
the second donor of \$190, in part of \$1000, for perpetua
ting this work by the Am. Tract Society, provided eight
other individuals shall agree to pay the same amount, on or
before the 12th day of May nest.—id.

Receipts by the Treasurer of the Am. Home Mission Society, in the month ending with Feb. 15th, \$1,407.80. By the Agent of the same Society in the western part of the state of N. York, previous to Jan. 14, \$489.69.—By the Treasurer of the Am. Tract Society, Boston, in the month ending Feb. 10; Donations, \$108.45; for Tracts sold, 267.80; Total, 476.25.—Am. Tract Society, New-York, in month ending Feb. 15; Donations, 615,47; for Tracts sold, 2,987.91, Total, 3,501.38.

Education Sermon .- On Salshath evening, Feb. 28th. a discourse was delivered in Park-Street Meeting Hon by the Rev. Elias Cornelius, D. D. hefore the "You Men's Society, auxiliary to the American Education Soc ty." Text Isaish is, 22. "A little one shall become thousand, and a small one a strong nation."

The National Preacher for February contains two ser mons by President Griffin, of Williams College-Prayer of Faith," and "The Heavenly Mind."

NOTICES.

C-Sab. S. Reports for the Mass. S. S. Union. CP Sab. S. Reports for the Mass. S. S. Union.
Those Unions and scinols auxidiary to the Mass. S. S.
Union, which have not yet reported to the Secretary of said
Union, are now earnestly respossed to make their returns to
him as soon as possible. No report, received after the
twentieth of March, can have a place in the printed report
of the Mass. Union, unless in the appendix.

Many Schools and Unions have manifested a commendable interest in the institution, by forwarding their reports
before the twenty-fifth of February, and it is now confidently expected that all will show before the twentieth of March,
that they feel the same interest. Surely the request is a

ach and all may be very important and salutary.

A. BULLARD, See'y of the Mass. S. S. Union.
Boston, March 4, 1830.

TEACHERS MEETING.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

MR. HOLEROOK will be happy to meet any teachers, or others from the country, on the subject of Education at the Columbian Hall, on Monday, 15th last., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Primary and Sabbath School Teachers of this city, are invited to meet at the place abovement oned, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday of this week.

March 10th.

CARD. Mes. E. Beecher gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$10, to constitute her a life member of the Sabbath School Union Society.—Also, of \$10, to constitute her a life member of the Mite Society.—And also of \$10, to constitute her a life tamber of the Widows and Fatherless. om the Ladies of Park Street Church & Society

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

From Europe.—The packet ship Erie, Captain Funck, has arrived at New York, bringing Paris papers to Jan. 20. They do not furnish any important news. It is stated that the negociation through the medium of England and Turkey, for an adjustment of differences between France and Algiers, is broken off, and that it is determined to send an expedition against Algiers in the Arriva, for which preparations are already making at Toulon.

It is asserted in the Courier Français, that the Russian Cabinet has given an evasive answer to the nomination of Prince Leopold to be the Sovereign of Greece, and has intimated that the immediate establishment of a monarchy in that country will have a less favorable tendency, in collecting and uniting the scattered population, than the continuance of the administration of Count Capo of Istria.

It was rumoured at Geneva that Count Capo d'Istrias, who resided in that city previous to accepting the Presiden-cy of Greece, was likely to return and reside there, in the event of his resigning his post. The Count having sacrificed his whole fortune to the Helleniet cause, the three Allied Powers would allow him a suitable pension in case

intander, Ex-Vice President of Columbia, had ar-On the 30th of December, a great quantity of snow fell at

On the 50th of December, a great quantity of show let as Rome, which is a phenomenon in that country. At Naples, after about two months continued rain, Vesuvina and the ad-jacent mountains have been covered with snow. Turkey .- Leghorn accounts of Jan. 1st state that advi-

es had been received from Constantinople, announcing the isgrave of the Grand Vizier. The Sultan appears to wish o rid himself of the most obstinate of his Pachas; and it believed that the Pacha of Scutari and the Pacha of Ser-

The Dutch papers announce, that several Independent Members of the Second Chamber of the States General have just been dismissed from posts which they held under the American Paper in England .- Proposals have been

American Paper in England.—Proposals have been issued by John Robley, for publishing an American newspaper in Liverpool. The projector thinks that since no less than five foreign journals are published in the United State, it may not be thought unnecessary to establish an American Paper in Great Britain, the object of which will be to disseminate correct information concerning the political, moral and physical condition of our republic.

S. Y. E. Post.

CONGRESS.

The journals are so barren of all important subjects, that we do not attempt furnishing them in detail. In the Senate, Messr. Smith, Grundy and others have addressed the Senate at great length on the standing topic, —the sectional interest resolution.

We have before us, says the Baltimore Chronicle, the bill reported in the Senate of the United States to provide for the ratification of claims due to certain American citizens, for spoliations committed on their commerce, prior to the year 1500. The claims alluded to are those of our citizens upon the Freach Government arising out of illegal captures, detentions, forcible sciences, consecutions, and violations of contracts, made or committed before the thirtieth day of September of the year above named. The provisions of the act extend to such claims, as are described in the Convention concluded at Paris, on the 20th of April 1803—five millions of dollars are to be appropriated to cover the amount of claims—the bill provides for the appointment of a board of commissioners to award the amount appropriated.

te House, the following resolutions were offered by

r. Condict, of N. J. Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be in-rotted to inquire into the expediency of inducing the sca-en and marines of the navy of the United States voluntao discontinue the use of whiskey, by substituting for it is to value in other necessaries and comforts, whilst in ce, or in money payable at the expiration of the service. solved, also, As a further inducement to sobriety and

double its value in other deceased the expiration of the service.

Resolved, also, As a further inducement to sobriety and orderly deportment in the navy, as well as with a view to preserve the lives and morals of the seamen and marines that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing some additional bounty in money or clothing, or both, to be paid to every seamen and marine at the expiration of his service, who shall produce from his commanding officer a certificate of total abstinence from ardent spirits, and of orderly behaviour, during the term of his committee.

expiration of his service, who shall produce from his commanding officer a certificate of total abstinence from ardent spirits, and of orderly behaviour, during the term of his engagement.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, suggested the propriety of changing the word "whiskey" to ardent spirits.

Mr. Ramsey moved to add the words "wines or fomented liquors," which were added.

Mr. Hoffman said there was no regulation of the navy which required seamen to driak whiskey, or which held out any very strong inducements for them to driak. The vulgar democratic driak of whiskey seemed to be as disagreeable in the United States as it was to Captain Hall in his travels. He did not object to having all the seamen cold water men, but he would thank any gentleman to state to the House some practical scheme by which the object of the resolution might be accomplished.

Mr. Wickliffe said his only objection to it was, that some future historian would be obliged to set it down that the U. States, in the early part of the 19th century, had become such a nation of drunkards, that the ladies and gentlemen were obliged to form societies binding themselves not to driak, and Congress itself was called upon to suppress intensperance. Unless some gentleman wished to speak upon it, he should move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Drayton said the reports from the Departments showed that the cril had materially decreased. At some of the posts in the army, and also on board some of the ships of the navy, the men has been induced to abstrian, and the result had been that the men were in a better condition to labor and the same work could be performed with less habor. Upon the resolution, he remarked that it contained no hard legislation; it did not require the men to abstain, but only recommended the encouragement of the men in that course. If the experiment should fail, the members would have done their daty in making the attempt. He was aware that some of the societies had couragement of the men in that course. If the experiment should fail, the memb

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

STRATE. - Bills cauched: Add'l against perjury; estab-shing salaries for county attornies; repealing the corp. of furtion bank; to incorp. the Franklin Rail Road Co.; to es-ab, the Boston, Pravidence and Taction Rail Road corp.; o estab, the Mass. Rail Road corp.; giving further remedies

ab. the Boston, Providence and Tanton Roll Road Co.; to esthe Boston, Providence and Tanton Roll Road corp.;
o estab, the Mass. Rail Road corp.; giving further remedies
n equity; the Milita bill, in concarence.
Resolves passed: giving further remedies in equity.
Inexpedient to legislate: on authorizing executors &c.
o adjourn sales; on providing that children born before
narrange shall be legitimated by the subsequent intermaringe of their parents; on saw mills.

lage of their parents; on saw mills.

Leave to withdraw: E. Cook and others for a bank in Referred to next Legis,: add'l for the limitation of

resund actions; providing for the inspection of sole leather.

House.—Bills enacted: providing for the election of layer of Boston, in certain ation of the old system, except that persons over 50 are ex-cused from trainings; to incorp. the Franklin Rail Road Co., and the Mass. Rail Road Co., On Friday, the House passed a bill proposing to amend

the Constitution so as to provide for a new appointment of Representatives. The vote stood 222 to 85; more than the two thirds required being in its favor. The bill makes the highest number along 200.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Salem Lyceum.—The Introductory Address was delivered by Hon. D. A. White, on Wednesday evening of last week, in the Methodist Chapel, and was listened to with the despess interest and pleasure, by a crowded auditory. The number of subscribers has become so great, that it has been found necessary to hold their meetings in a more spacious house—and the Lecture rist evening was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brazer, in the Universalist Meeting House. We are gratified to learn, that subscriptions have been very librally commenced, by some of our wealiby citizens, for the erally commenced. suitable for the purposes of the Association. We sobject will meet the hearty concurrence of all the s. The number of subscribers, we learn, amounts numbers. The number of subscribers, we marn, amounts of upwards of 500, and the whole number of tickets issued (including those for Ladies) is about 1000.—Essex Reg.

We copied from some paper not long since that Rhode Island had abolished regimental trainings. We have since learned from the R. I. Statesman that such is not the case. A bill to this effect passed the House but was lost in the Senate. The Lw as it stands requires one regimental training annually be no company trainings.

ing annually be no company trainings.

Silk.—It is stated that sewing silk to the amount of fifty thousand dollars is prepared annually in New Haven, Conn. where the mulberry grows in great abundance.

Domestic Slave Trade.—On the 3d Feb. the brig Ajax

rrrived at New Orleans from Norfolk, with a cargo of two hundred Staves!

Near Charleston, S. C. on the 17th ult. a negro was met Near Charleston, S. C. on the 17th ult. a negro was met by a white mae, who, observing something suspicious in his look, collured him, and charged him with being a runaway. The negro drew a razor, and the white let him go. The negro rau; but being classed and overtaken by the white man's dog, the man declared that he should be taken into the city, and attemated to seize him. The causes the the city, and attempted to seize him. The negro then drew the razor twice across his own throat, and died on

Fire.-Last Friday evening, about 9 o'clock, a small Fire.—Last Friday evening, about 5 o crock, a small wooden house in North Square, occupied by a colored fam-ily, was reriously damaged by fire: two persons—one male and one female—were burned to death, and a third, a female, injured by the flames. The fire caught in the upper, or 3d

Another Meeting House Burnt .- On Sunday after-Another Meeting House Burnt.—On Sunday afternoon last, the Meeting House in Rutland, was destroyed by
fire. It is supposed to have originated from the falling of a
spark from the stove through a crack in the floor, as the
flames were first discovered soon after the afternoon service, in a quantity of shavings, which were left under the
house when it was built. The fire had not then made its
way through the floor, but it soon after burst through in
several places, and its progress was so rapid as to make all
efforts for saving the house ineffectual. The bell, also,
was destroyed.

Worcester Spy.

Firs.—A severe fire broke out in Charleston, S. C. at 12 o' clock, M. on the 21st uit. The splendid mansion house of Mrs. Izard, occupied by the Hon. Jas. Hamilton, Jr. was entirely destroyed. The house opposite, of Mr. Middleton, had its roof burnt off. The first named building was insured for \$10,000 about one half its real value.

A distressing accident occurred at Amesbury on Monday week. One of the Eastern Line of Stages, in passing from Exeter to Newburyport, was overset by some accident, and the unfortunate driver, Mr. Shepard Smith, of Exeter, instantly killed. There were six passengers in the stage, none of whom were materially injured.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John Timson, to Miss Caroline B. Cook; Rev. Henry Blackaller, to Miss Ann Sabine, daughter of the Rev. James Sabine.

In Needham, Mr. Ebenezer Smith, to Miss Ann Bruce.—In Yarmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Matthews, to Miss Hannah T. Matthews.—In Dennis, Capt. Freeman Hall, to Miss Desire Howes.—In Nantucket, Peleg Wood, to Miss Mary Green; Edward C. Joy, to Miss Eliza Wilson.—In Newburyport, Mr. Charles Morse, to Miss Lucy Saunders.

At Westborough, by Rev. Elisha Rockwood, Capt. Geo. H. Lowe, of Ashburnham, to Miss Catharine M. Brigham, daughter of the late Judge Brigham.

In Franklin county, Ky. the Rev. John Pope Trotter, of Lexington, to Miss Pamela Brashear, of Mercer county. In Washington, 140n. Augustine H. Shepperd, member of Congress from North Carolina, to Miss Martia Turner, of Washington.

DEATHS.

In this city, Angeline A. Ammidon, aged 27; Lydia Black, 32; Doris Macomber, 28; John Jey, 73; Henry Pero, 26; Keturah Smith, 73; Harriet H. daugh er of John Mellen, 12; Mr. Junes Perkins, 78. He was a soldier and officer of the American Revolution; after a short, but very distressing ilbues; Mr. Henry Pinkham, 56.

In Mediard, Mr. Elijah Smith, 61.—In Randolph, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late Mr. Joseph White, of R. 83.—In Providence, Mr. Esek Abdrich, 77; Miss Abbey S. daughter of Mr. Richard Lappitt, 17.

In Union, Me. Mr. Jonathan Breck, 67, one of the soldiers under Lafayette during the revolution.—In Auson, Me. widow Isabella Paine, 97.

In New-York, Col. Richard Platt, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, 76.—At Cacinnati, Father Hill, of the Catholic Church, brother of Lord H. and nephew of the celebrated Rowland H.

In Brandon, Vt. Capt. Zuechens Whitcomb, a member of the Congregational Claurch, 50. DEATHS.

f the Congregational Charch, 50.

In Wrentham, Mrs. Lois Archer, wife of Mr. Amos Arher, in her 60th year.

In Pawtucket, R. I. Feb. 8, Meses Sanford, Esq. 54.

At sea, on board ship Neptune, of New-London, previous to Nov. 1, Solomon Barnard, of Nantucket, and John Spen-cer, of N. L. the former was killed by falling from the ship's side into the boat, and the latter by a whale.

IPSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

IPSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS GRANT will resume her labors in this Institusion on the fourth Wednesday in April, instead of the
third, as stated in the catalogue of last year. The summer Term embraces 26 weeks, including a vacation of two
weeks, preceding the 'st Wednesday in August. Price of
board, including washing and lights, \$1,75 a week. No
more than two boarders will occupy one room.

Tuition §6 a quarter, to be paid at entrance.

March 10. cow Charles Kimball, Sec'y.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS at No. 9, Cornhill, have

FERKEE & WILLIAMS at No. 9, Cornhill, have for sale the following new publications—

History of Scotland, Vol. 1. By Walter Scott, Bart. To be succeeded by the Histories of the other British Isles. Removed of the Indians. An article from the American Monthly Magazine: an examination of an article in the North American Review; and an exhibition of the advancement of the Southern Tribes, in civilization and Christianity. "Of all Injustice, that is the greatest, which goes under the name of Law; and of all sorts of Tyranny, the forcing of the letter of the Law against the Equity is the most insupportable."

Sourches, of the Hun, Meyer, Huyne and Welster, de-

Speeches of the Hon. Messrs. Hayne and Webster, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the Resolution of Mr. Foot, respecting the sale &c. of Fublic Lands.

The Story of Paradise Lost, for children .- By Eliza

W. Bradbuen.
The Child's Picture Defining and Reading Book.—By
J. H. Gallaudet, Principal of the Am. Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
Scott's Family Bible—Price reduced.—This invaluable Commentary may now be had at eighteen dollars in ealf and fourteen dollars in sheep bindings. March. 10.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE PRICE LEDUCED TO \$14, BOUND IN SHEEP.

Boston Stereotype Edition in 6 Vols. Royal Octato

Boston Sterestype Edition in 6 Fols. Royal Octabo.
Published and for sale wholesale and retail, by CROCKER.
& BREWSTER, 47, Washington Street, Boston.
Containing all the Notes, Practical Observations, Marginal References, and Critical Remarks, as in the most approved London Edition, with a Line-engraved Likeness of the Author, Family Record, &c. &c.
Ex-For a particular notice of the improvements of this edition,—the further reduction that is unde when five or more copies are taken.—how it is sold in extra binding.

more copies are taken,—how it is sold in extra bindings,—and ton what terms the Tree Volumes of the New Testament are sold SETARATLLY, see the last page of this Paper. To the Recommendations there given to the merits of the work the following are subjoined.

rapier. To the Recommendations there given to the merits of the work the following are subjoined.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Boston Stereotype Edition of Scott's Family Bible.—[Continued.]

Messes. Crocker & Brewster,—
Gent.—I regard Dr. Scott's Family Bible at decidedly the best work of the kind, with which I am acqualated, I say of the kind; that is, I think it the best Family Bible, that I have ever seen. The purposes of a critical commentary, it was never designed to answer, and never can. But as an auxiliary to the great end of closet and family devotions, it has, in my humble estimation, no equal. Permit me farther to say, what I think it important should be said, that the principal reason, why all who have purchased this work, do not consider it invaluable, is, that they do not read it as they ought. The "notes" and "observations" are, in the criminal laste, with which private and family devotion is frequently conducted, too often passed over, or partially and cursorily read. Instead of this, let them all be read, and with serious attention, and I will them all be read, and with serious attention, and I will lopts the practice, will consent to be without Scott's amily Bible. Wishing you abundant success, I am resectfully yours, JOHN P. CLEAVELAND,

etfally yours, JOHN P. CLEAVELAND,
Pastor of Tabernacle Church, Salem, Ms.

pectfolly yours, John P. Cleavelland, Paster of Tabernacle Church, Salem, Ms.
Salem, Dec. 10, 1829.

Gent.—The great and lasting popularity of Mr. Scott's Commentary, and the unabated caperness with which the successive editions have been bought up, is a sufficient proof of its value and adaptation to the public mind. As a critical work its warnest admirers will not contend that it is free from defects. These, however, are not of a character to prevent its being a powerful aid to the cause of serious and vital religion.—Please to be assured of my best wishes for the success of your proposed edition. I am &c.
John Proudprit, Pastor of Presb. Ch. Newburyport.
Newburyport, Ms. Dec. 14, 1829.

Gent.—It is now more than twenty years, since I first became acquainted with Dr. Scott's Family Bible: and I have always regarded it, as among the very best practical Commentaries which I have seen. Under the types and shidows of the Old Testament, Dr. Scott has found more of the glory and spirituality of the gospel, than almost any

of the glory and spirituality of the gospel, than almost any preceding Expositor. No one, pechaps, ever sat with more docility at the feet of Jesus, in penning every paragraph, or

docifity at the feet of Jesus, in penning every paragraph, or more housely endeavored to give the true sense of every passage of Scripture to the common reader.

The notes in the early editions of this great work are much more valuable than they are apt to appear upon a cursory perusal. To satisfy hinself on this point, let any man who has access to a score of learned Commentators compare the plain expositions of the sacred text in this Family Bible with what others have written, and he will, if I mistake not, be surprised to find how judiciously, and in how few words, the results of much thought nod very labborious investigation are here stated. It is well known that the pious and indefatigable author, made great improvements, especially in the last edition which he prepared bafore his death. I allude particularly to the critical remarks with which the work is now exciched, and which are contained in your Stereotype edition.

That many tens of thourands have already found reason to bless God for giving them access to this fountain of Scriptural knowledge, I cannot extertain a doubt; and that the more extensively the work is circulated, the more highly it will be valued, I feel fully assured.

II. HUMPTREY, President of Amherst College. Dec. 27, 1829.

Dec. 27, 1829.

Dec. 27, 1829.

Gent.—Though you ask my opinion in writing of Scott's Family Bible, yet I can scarcely persuade myself, that my opinion, most fully expressed, would do much to extend the circulation of a practical Commentary, which has already passed through so many editions, and been read with so much delight and advantage daily by thousands of the most intelligent and nettice Christians. I am free to say, that as an instructive and devotional work for families and the closet, I regard it as the best extant; and if it were studied more attentively, it would be seen that it furnishes studied more attentively, it would be seen that it furnishes without the parade of learning, the results of much critical investigation. I sincerely wish it may be far more exten-sively circulated, and more diligently and prayerfully read.

WARREN FAY, Pastor of 1st Ch. Charlestown. Charlestown, Ms. Jan. 5, 1830. Charlestown, Ms. Jan. 5, 1830.

Cent.—Perceiving that you are about making an effort to extend more widely the circulation of copies of 'Scott's Family Bible,' I am willing and even desirons to add me own name, if it may induce a single family more to procure it, to the copious list of those who have recommended the work. I regard its influence on our community as invaluable, and the labitual use of this Comment as exceedingly desirable in every family. What Henry and Doddridge saw at a distance, the prevalence of benevolent effort, Scott experienced and aided, with his cotemporaries. As the latest and fullest evangelical exposition of the Sacred Scriptores, it commends itself to the Instructors of Bible-classes and Sabbath-Schools; and I think ought to find a place in each of their fibraries, as in the library of every clarch. With much esteem, I am &c. Wh. JENES, Pastor of Dec. 15, 1829. Green-street Church, Boston. Dec. 15, 1829.

53-For other recommendations see Recorder of next week.

* The whole work is note ready, and orders can be exted immediately.

March 10.

SUMMER RESIDENCE IN BROOKLINE.

TO BE LET, a pleasantly situated house, in good repair, on the Watertown road; a short distance beyond the Punch Bowl Tavern. Inquire of the subscriber at No. I, Washington Street. March 10. T. A. DAVIS.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. STANZAS.

Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee. Psal 3 50th, 15. O, there's a source of holy joy, of pure and calm delight, Amid affliction's dreariest hour, and sorrow's darkest night;

When in the heart's deep solitude, away from earth we steal, And with a pious confidence, before our Father kneel. We need not mourn how sad our lot, and that our wand's

O'er life's dark willerness of woe, are comfortless and drear, Look upward in thise hours of gloom, to God direct thy cry, A present help in trouble He, a Friend forever nigh. O say not weeping child of sin, in murmuring, or in wrath. There is no sun to chase the clouds, that blacken round thy

Behold a Throne of Grace is rear'd, oh, quickly hasten there, Thou'lt find a balm for all thy woe, a refuge from despair. For He who sits thereon, is kind, He'll lend a list'ning ear, He loves to hear contrition's sigh, and see contrition's tear. For ashes, beauty, He will give, "the oil of joy," for grief; And thou, poor captive, shalt exult, in undeserv'd relief. Thou who dost mourn o'er lov'd ones dead, whose friend-

ship was so dear, Thy sky seem'd sunless, starless all, when they did disap-

Be still, perchance they left the world, escaping ills to co And 'twas a Father's voice that call'd, His hand that led

Then mourn not, mourn not, stricken one, though of all friends bereft.

Wish them not back to earth again, which they in smiles have left; But live as they did live, and thou shalt die as they did die.

And soon thy joyous dwelling place, shall be with them on high. Oh speed thee to a mercy-seat, and bring thy offering there,

A spirit quiet, heart resign'd, and God will hear thy prayer; r He knows all thy loneliness, and comfort will it He'll help thee in thy helplessness, & heal thy broken heart. Come all who mourn o'er blighted hopes, and expectations

To whom affection's voice is still, and friendship's accents

Ye to whom earth is but a blank, and life hath nought that's fair,

Fly, fly thou to a Throne of Grace, there's joy, there's rapture there.

THOMAS.

SECULAR.

For the Boston Recorder. ILLINOIS.

As a specimen of the views taken, and feelings excited by a residence in Illinois, I present the fol-lowing extracts from a letter, written in September last, by a gentleman who went from New En-gland, and is now settled in one of the towns to which I have heretof re referred.

"St. Louis is getting to be a considerable place of business; there are at this time great quantities of goods brought from the eastern cities there, and many of them are sold at a small advance; the competition in business in that place is increasing

We think that our prospects are pretty good for making a living, and we feel in hopes of laying up a little, besides. We are obliged to be at a great many expenses at first, in building. A great part of the buildings here are log buts, and you we yankees like something a little more decent to

"It is surprising to see the number of people that pass through this place from the different States, to look for places to settle in. They frequently come in companies of six or eight on horse back, together. These are the people who have some money, and who come on and bok out a place. before they move on their families. Then there is another sort, who take all they possess, and load it into an ox wagon, and go on until they find a place to suit them; or nutil they have gone as far as they can go, and then squat down upon Government land, and make what they call "an improvement," that is to say—put up a log cabin, and plow and plant a few acres with corn; and in two or three ars, if they are industrious, they will make enough

to bur the land at \$1,25 per acre.

"I think this is the best country for a farmer to support a family in that I have ever seen. The land is easily cultivated, and produces very abundantly. It would make some of your New-Hampshire people stare to see what crops of corn can raised here. It grows from ten to twelve feet high; and more than one half of it is never hoed, and some are so negligent as even not to plough amongst it

I think that this State is destined to be one of the first in the Union, in the course of another half century. It is increasing now rapidly. There are many counties now where the population doubles yearly. The people are mostly kind and civil, as much so as at the east; and are generally much more hospitable to strangers. This is an excellent place for a young farmer, or mechanic of almost any kind, to settle, who will be industrious, and has but little money to begin with; and even if he should have considerable money, he might lay it out to good advantage. This country is much in want of good mechanics of almost all kinds; particularly carpenters, wagon makers, and cabinet

"We all enjoy excellent health this summer, and I think we enjoy ourselves as well as we should in Massachusetts. Still it would be pleasant to see some of our eastern friends occasionally."

The town and county referred to in the above extracts are within fifty miles of St. Louis. I have felt desirous of presenting some information respecting the present state and population of the towns or county seats, to which allusion has been made in my foregoing numbers; but so great are the channy i regoing numers, out so great are the changes incident to a new country, that what was true of those places several years since, will not be found applicable at present. I hope persons who have visited Illinois more recently, or now reside there, will hereafter supply those details which are so de-

One of the pleasantest towns in Illinois is Edward-ville, the seat of justice for Madison County. It is situated about twenty miles north east of St. Besides the Land Offices, Banks, and other public buildings, it had a few years since, quite a number of handsome dwelling houses and stores, and several excellent hotels. Some of the most distinguished citizens of the State then resided there

Passing eastwardly towards the capital of the State, the next county is Bond; the shire town of which is Greenville. This is about twenty-five miles (in round numbers) from Edwardsville, and less than twenty west of Vandalia. It is located on a beautiful bluff or elevation, balf a mile east of the east branch of Shoal Creek; and overlooks one of the richest and most variegated prairie prospects in the country. About sixty acres have been here laid off into lots, streets, and squares; a Court House is constructed; and its location is such as to constitute it a thoroughfare from the east and south, to the west and north parts of the State. The great eastern mail road to St. Louis and the capital of Miss and, passes through it; and it is said to be on a straight line from Vandalia to St. Louis, Hence it is probable that the Combedard Road well pass through, or very near to this town. It has ever been remarkably healthy. In Joly last, Greenville was stated to have three stores, saddler's ship, two hatter's shops, one smiths-

shop, two taverns, &c. &c. Its inhabitants are mostly mechanics and farmers. There are large tracts of excellent land, still unoccupied in its im mediate vicinity.-In this county is constituted a Presbyterian church known by the name of Shoal Creek Church;" over which a gentleman from Andover by the name of Hardy, is understood to be settled. The population is said to be rapidly

The county directly north of Bond, called Mont gomery, is also said to be very flourishing. Its shire town, Hillsboro', contains a number of New England families, whose respectability is attested by all who have known them. An excellent Sem menced there, the utility of which will be felt by all the surrounding country. John Tillson, jr. Esq. one of the most distinguished Land Agents and respectable citizens of that State, resides in Hillsboro'.

In the bounty tract, I have been informed, that beautiful town is rapidly growing up on the Mississippi River, called Quincy. It is the shire town of Adams County. Three years since there were unty. said to be but twelve or fifteen families there; now an hundred families. It is about 125 miles above St. Louis; has a fine harbor, and good landing for steamboats. In this county there are about 2000 nhahitants

Mechanics emigrating to Illinois, would find encouragement in the shire towns or county seats; as in these, all the business usually centres. And armers, who have been accustomed to the comforts of a village life, will find a residence in or near to one of these towns, far preferable to an entire eclusion from society.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington-St. Boston, would inform the Public, that in order to meet the exigency of the times, and for its more general circulation and introduction into families, they are induced to offer the Boston. troduction into families, they are induced to offer the Bos-on Stereotype Edition of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, in Stereotype Edition of SCOTI S FABILIA DIDLE, 16 volumes royal octavo, containing all the Notes, Prac-cal Observations, Marginal References, and Critical Re-arks, as in the most approved London Edition, with a sine engraved Likeness of the Author, Family Record, &c. t Fourteen Dollars bound in sheep, and at Eighteen

The NEW TESTAMENT, in two volumes, being the The NEW TESTAMENT, in two volumes, being the 5th and 6d in 6th whole work, will be sold SEPARATE, at Five Bollars in sheep, or Six Bollars add Fifty Cents in calf or russia bindings, and should the purchasers of the two volumes of the New Testament, afterwards wish to procure the four volumes of the Old, they shall be supplied at Nine Bollars in sheep, and Eleven Bollars and Fifty Cents in safe or west.

at Nine Dollars in sleep, and Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents in calf or russin.

Those individuals who procure subscribers, or those families who unite together and take Five Copies, shall have the Five Copies well bound in good sheep, with double titles, for Sixty Five Dollars, thus turther reducing the work One Dollar on a copy, or to Thirteen Dollars a Set.—The same liberal allowance, in proportion, will be made to those who take five cepies in rail or russia bindings, or who take five copies in rail or russia bindings, or who take five copies of the New Testament separate.

The following is a brief account of the principal points in which the present edition differs from the preceding.—Lether the first place it is in Stereotype,—and great care and laborate. has been bestowed to make it accurate, permane nearly unalterable.—2. As sundry small variations has been bestowed to make it accurate, permanent and nearly matherable.—2. As sundry small variations have, during the lapse of two centuries, crept into our common Bobles, considerable pains have been taken, by the collation of different editions, to exhibit an accurate copy of the sacred text according to the authorized version.—3. Not only have the Marginal References throughout been revised with the utmest care, but it will be found that the Author has inserted, in the Notes and Practical Observations, frequent references to other parts of his Commentary. To this improvement he attached considerable importance; and its value will, no doubt, be felt.—4. But the most important improvement which it has received, consists in the copions critical remarks which have been introduced. Many of these occur in the Old Testament, in all which the original words in Hebrew characters, pointed, have been substituted for the English letters by which they had been before expressed, wherever any thing of the kind occurred. In the New Testament these remarks are numerous. Here also new authorities are addinced in support of the criticisms which have been previously made. The critical remarks, it is also to be observed, are now uniformly carried to the end of the note, intend of being interspersed in the body of it.

RECOMMENDATIONS To the Boston Stereotype Edition of Scott's Bible.

To the Boston Stereotype Edition of Scott's Bible.

Messir. Crocker & Brewster.

Gent.—It would seem quite needless at the present day, to say any thing for the purpose of recommending a work so extensively known and so highly approved, as Scott's Family libble. But as you request my opinion, I am happy to say, that in my view, few works have ever contributed more to the intellectual and spiritual improvement of ministers and private Christians, than this. If Scott's Bible might be diffigured and seriously perused, and its spirit imbibed, by every family throughout this country, the consequences as to their temporal and eternal welfare would be most happy. I could say much more, but it cannot be necessary. Your friend and servant,

LEONARD WOODS, Prof. in Theol. Sem.

Andover, Dec. 2, 1829.

Gent.—Scott's Bible has been constantly used in my

Andover, Dec. 1, 1820.

Gent.—Scott's Bible has been constantly used in my family as well as parish for five and twenty years, and the opinion I have long entertained of its invaluable and unrivalled excellence is abundantly confirmed. Widely as it is circulated in our country, it is still earnestly to be desired that an intimate acquaintance with it may be far more extensively diffused. Indeed one of the most benevolent wishes that could be framed for the community is, that it might be possessed, perused and duly prized by every family. Your Stereotype edition is undoultedly preferable on the whole to any other. I can therefore recommend both the work and the edition with entire satisfaction, and with sincere solicitude for their general patronage.

Samuel Dana, Fastor of 1st Cong. Ch. Marbichend.

Marbichead, Mass. Dec. 9, 1829.

The Department, which is entirely distinct from the Male Department, will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies on Wednesday, April 21, under former Instructers. It is very desirable, that all, who contemplate attending should at Braiderd the ensuing season, should be present at the commencement of the Term.

The principles, that will guide the classification of the acquirements and capacities of Gent .- Scott's Bible has been constantly used in my

(3) Recommendations to this edition have been received rom many other Clergymen, which we are compelled to mit at present for want of room—they may be expected

OF The whole Work is now ready for delivery, and s can be executed immediately, on application to the shers, CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington

FAMILY MONITOR—Cheap Edition.

With an additional Chapter on the Fraternal Duties, never before published in this country.

IN PRESS, and will be published on Saturday, March 6, a new Cheap Edition of THE FAMILY MONITOR, or a HELP TO DOMESTIC HAPPINESS, by J. A. JAMES. Author of Christian Father's Present, Claurch Member's Guide, &c. Comprised in Nine Chapters, copied from the Third London Edition, which has many additions, improvements and corrections. Orders solicited by the Publishers, CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington-St. March 3.

March 3. March 3.

A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF OREGON,
With a New Map of the Country.
By HALL J. KELLEY, A. M.
18 JUST published and for saie by JONATHAN
HOWE, corner of Merchaut's Row and Clinton Street;
Amos B. Parker, No. 11, Dock Square; Lincoln & Edimants, No. 59, Washington Suret, and others, Boston;
Jonathan Howe, and Asabel Brown, Clearlestown. M. 3.

BEDELL'S BIBLE STUDIES, selected particuarly from Critica Biblica, Calmet, Horne, and Townsend, comprising Illustrations of Scripture: of the Olympic Games: Jewish Antiquities: Sacred Geography and Bib-ical Criticism. For sale by JAMES LOKING, No. 132

lical Criticism. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street.

Also-Union Questions, by Judson and Fiske. Vols. 1 and 2, price \$1.50 per dozen.—The parable of the Ten Virgins, illustrated in six sermons; by James Word.—Memort of Susan B. Mardle.—Teacher's Parting Gift.—Melancthon's Life.—Infant Lersons.—Bickersteth on Prayer—Scripture Help with Maps.—Treatise on the Lord's Supper, by the same author.—Mrs. Carry's Letters on Female Character.—Massachusetts Register for 1830. Mar. 3.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS respectfully inform the Patrons a d Teachers of Infant Schools, that they have completed and published the following Lessons for these little Semina-ries, which have been distributed over various parts of the United States, and are not only used in Schools but in nur-series and families with increasing interest and utility, viz.: series and families with increasing interest and utility, viz.:

26 Lessons in Natural History, with colored plates of Au-

4 Lessons in Grammar, with colored Pictures.

S Lessons in Arthue-tic, with Pretures; cuited by Mr.

F. Emerson, author of the North American Arithmetic.

42 Lessons in Spelling and Reading, illustrated with prints.

(F-All nearly put upon parteboard.

Feb. 24. 1839.

Hoard and other acromomodations may be find on reason ble terms. Tuition, Languages, \$5; English studies, \$4.

Anos CLARK,

CALV N SANGER,

OLIVER EVERETT.

CALCOTT'S MUSICAL GRAMMAR.

A New Edition revised.

A New Edition revised.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORINC, No. 132, Washington Street,—A Muvical Grammar, in Four Parts: Notation; Melody; Harmony; Rhythm. By Dr. Calleatt, Organist of Covent Garden Church.

"The better Music is known and understood, the more it will be valued and esteemed." Simpson.—Second edition.

In the cultivation of Music, two distinct objects are to be acquired: Science and Taste. Taste is improved by successived:

acquired; Science and Taste. Taste is improved by stu-dying the Compositions of celebrated Masters, and by en-deavoring, both in writing and performing, to adapt the Melody to the subject.

By a due attention to this little volume, it is confidently

By a doc attention to this little volume, it is confidently believed, that the student may obtain all that is necessary to discriminate between false and correct barmony, and to compose conformably to the established rules; an acquisition which certainly must be desirable to the votries of Music; and what, to every Christian, must be an object of consequence, it will tend to introduce dignity and purity into those native compositions, which are designed for the use of worshipping assemblies.

About twenty years since, several publications made their appearance in the United States, which had a tendency to correct and refine the public taste in the noble Science of Music. No publication, perhaps, has had a more universal influence in this reform than this Musical Grammar. The general character which it has sustained for correct-

The general character which it has sustained for correct ness among the best judges, and the high estimation in which it continues to be held, has induced the Publisher to pre-sent a second Boston edition. He has been careful to present a second Boston edition. He has been careful to pre-serve its original accuracy, by obtaining a careful revision and examination of the work by a gentleman of this city, eminent for judgment and taste in this Science.

As above,—The Thorough-Base Primer: containing explanations and examples of the Rudiments of Harmony; with Fifty Exercises. By J. F. Burrowes. From the London edition.

London edition.

The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music. Eighth edition. Handel's Messiah. Hallelujah Chorus. Mitchell's Lord's Day. March 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, FOR sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Cornhill.

Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings, of Matthew Henry, Author of the Commentary on the Bible. By

J. B. Williams, Esq. First American edition.

J. B. Williams, Esq. First American edition.

The Natural History of Enthusiam. Comaining Enthusiasin Secular and Religions, Enthusiasin in Devotion; Ethusiastic Perversions of the Doctrine of Divine Influence; Enthusiasis of Prophetical Interpretation; Enthusiastic abuses of the Doctrine of a particular Providence; Enthusiasin of the Ancient church; the same subject—Ingredicular of the Ancient Monarchism; Hints on the published spread of Christianity, submitted to those who misuse the term—Enthusiasm.

"We shall be glad to meet again with the unknown talented author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm."

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ented author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm."

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"We need not waste many words in eulogizing the luajnous and forcible composition of a work which loss so much ligher claims to public attention in its philosophical spirit, its original reasonings and the infinite importance of the topics brought under discussion."

"We believe that from this small volume, might be collected sufficient materials to stock my ordinary mind with subjects of reflection for a year."

Literary Gazette.

The Star of the West: being Memoirs of the Life.

The Star of the West; being Memoirs of the Life RISBON DARRACOTT, Minister of the Gospel, at Welling ton, Somerset. With extracts from his correspondence By James Bennett. First American edition.

The Parable of the Ten Virgins, Illustrated in Six ermons. By James Wood. Sermons. By James Wood.

Studies in Poetry; embracing notices of the Lives and Writings of the best Poets in the English Language, a ropious selection of elegant Extracts, a short Analysis of Hebrew Poetry, and translations from the sacred Poets: designed to illustrate the principles of Rhetoric, and teach their application to Poetry. By George B. Cheever.

Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. By conard Woods, D. D. Abbot Professor Christian Theology, in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

The Little Philosopher, or Infant School at Home.
By Erodore. No. 2.

Strictures on the Review of Dr. Spring's Dissertation

Strictures on the Review of Dr. Spring's Dissertation on the Means of Regeneration, in the Christian Spectator for 1829. By Beanett Tyler, D. D. Pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Portiand, Me.

Putnam and the Welf; or, The Monster Destroyed.
An Ashiress delivered at Funfiert, Con., October 28, 1829, before the Windham Co. Temperance Society. By Rev. John Marsh, Secretary of the Com., Temperance Society. olm Marsh, Secretary of the Count Temperance Society. By Re olm Marsh, Secretary of the Count Temperance Societ Kittredge's Fourth Address, delivered before if compensance Society of Plymonth, N. H. July 4th, 1829. Second Edition of Rev. Mr. Fairchild's Sermon on it Issential Doctrines of the Gospel. March 3.

GERMAN BOOKS.

JUST received from Germany and for sale by PER-KINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St.

AS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St.
Gesenius Hebr, and Ger, Lexicom.
Kuiaoel Commentar in Nov. Test. 4 vols.
Nean ler Kirchen-Geschichte. 4 vols.
Flut's Comm. uber die Romer. 1 vol.

" " " Curindier. 1 vol.

" " Galater et Epheser. 1 vol.

Gesenius Thesaurus Heb. Lengua. 1 vol. 4 to.
Rosenmulleri Commentar in Vet. Test. 19 vols.

March, 3.

BRADFORD ACADEMY

MALE DEPARTMENT.
THE first Summer Term will commence on Wednesday
April 21, and will continue 13 weeks. Instruction will be
given as usual in the Latin and Greek classicks and also in
all the various branches of English studies. Familiar lec-

The principles, that will guide the classification of the school, will be those of the acquirements and capacities of

school, will be those of the acquirements and capacities of the young Ladies.

Such a course of study will be recommended, as, in the judgment of the Instructers, will best promote the develop-ment of the intellectual powers and the cultivation of the moral principles of their pupils.

For the more perfect supervision of the young Ladies out of school, and their better acc wandation with board, the Trustees have erected a three story brick building near their Seminary.

Seminary.

In the construction of this building, particular regard was had to the health of the pupils, and to affording facilities

had to the health of the pupils, and to anorong facinities for study.

Not more that two Ladies will occupy one room; and to this they can have access without intruding upon the apartment of any other Lady.

This boarding establishment will be under the inspection. of the Trustees and Instructers; but the more immediate direction of it will be committed to MRS. HARRIS, whose

gealifications for so important a station are too well know need commendation The regulations of this establishment will be strictly parental; and it is hoped, that they will so commend them-selves to the good feelings of every Lady, as effectually to preclude those exils, that are often urged as objections to such institutions. Board can be obtained likewise in other

There will be two Terms of thirteen weeks each, reparated by a vacation of two weeks.

Tuition per Term, \$5. To be paid at entrance.

Minor Class, do. \$3. To be paid at entrance.

By order of the Board, Jesse Kimball, Treasurer. References-Dea. ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Dea. DANIEL NOTES,
Bradford, March 3, 1830.

SHERBURNE ACADEMY.

SHERBURNE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Academy will commence on the second Wednesday in March, under the superintendence of NATHAN BALL, whose moral and literary reputation as an able and experienced instructer has insured to him the esteem and approduction of all those who have intrusted to his care the management of their youth. Fully confident in this gentleman's ability to instruct; we unhesistaintly recomment him to the favorable notice of the public, with the full belief that its expectations will not be disappointed. In addition to the usual course of instruction, occasional lectures will be given on some of the more intricate branches of English studies; and no pains will be sparsed to merit the general approduction of patrons. Sherhame is pleasantly situated about eighteen miles from Boston, from which a stage runs daily through the town to Mendon. Board and other accommodations may be had on reasonable terms. Tuition, Languages, \$5; English studies, \$4.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies-in North Bridgewater

Miss J. A. Perry, Instructress.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 5th of April next, and continue sixteen weeks.—
The various branches attended to, together with the price of tuition for the Term, are as follows: Reading, ortlography and defining, penumanship, geography and grammar, \$3.

Same with history, composition, lace and muslin embroidery, \$4. Same with botany, arithmetic, chemistry, astronomy, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy, elements of criticism, map-drawing, painting of various kinds, gold-lace, bead, purse, net and rug-work, \$6. The French language, \$6,50. A Scripture lesson will be given out for the Sabbath. The young Ladies will be classed according to their respective studies, each of which will be systematically pursued. Such branches as require, will have the aid of globes and philosophical apparatus. Books, stationary, and materials for work, will be supplied, if required. The number of scholars is limited. Price of board and washing Miss J. A. PERRY, Instructress. unber of scholars is limited. Price of board and washing for the Term \$28.

References-Rev. D. Huntington, Rev. I. Golds. BURY, E. WEITMAN, Esq. N. Bridgewater; Mr. I Noves, Boston. 5w March 3.

MEDFORD HIGH-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. MEDFORD HIGH-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Mr. R. P. ADAMS would advise his friends and the Public, that he has recently come in possession of that eligible situation, in the town of Medford, five miles from Boston, well known by the name of Swan Piace, with the intention of devoting it to the purposes of an Institution designated as above. The situation is airy and delightfulting grounds, well fitted for exercise and anuscement, and the house convenient in all respects for lodging and study.—The department of instruction will be filled by the Principal, with such assistants as will be necessary for the accomplishment and the saisstants as will be necessary for the accomplishment and the saisstants as will be necessary for the accomplishment. nouse convenient in all respects for lodging and study.—The department of instruction will be filled by the Principal, with such assistants as will be necessary for the accomplishment of his design. The number of those who are to board at the Institution is limited to fifteen, each of whom will meet with the kindest parental treatment and be always under his immediate oversight and instruction. This number being so small, he flatters himself, that he may not only be more successful in teaching them in the different branches of study, but by particular attention to their manners and personal habits, instruct them in what has too long been considered an unessential part of education. He will be assisted in superintending his charge when out of school by a Lady who has been previously engaged in a similar establishment, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and whose reputation is too well established to need any comment in this place. No member of the school will be allowed to leave the premises without permission. Regularity as to hours of study, exercise and annusement, time of rising and periodic and the single property of the study of the property and the single part of the school will be allowed to leave the premises without permission. Regularity as to hours of study, exercise and annusement, time of rising and retrieval the single particular and the single parti o hours of study, exercise and amusement, time of rising nd retiring, will be rigidly observed. Any one can be adnitted to the school between the ages of seven and seven een, and fitted either for College or active life. In short, is aim is, Education, in its most liberal sense—the formtion of correct religious, mental and personal habits.
TERMS.

For board, lodging, washing, fuel, light, and tuition, r quarter, \$40 to (ion, for those who do not board at the Institution, 6 00

Tuition, for those who do not board at the Institution, 6 00

"in addition, for Aucient Languages, 3 00

Further information as to the course of instruction or the internal economy of the establishment, may be obtained on application either in person or by letter to the Principal now in Medford. The first term will commence the first of April next. Those parents who intend to place their children at this school are requested to forward their names as soon as convenient.

soon as convenient.

A school for Young Ladies will go into operation at the A school for Young Ladies will go into operation at the same time, and though distinct from the other, will be superintended by a Lady, well qualified for the station, assisted if necessary by Mr. A. Those who attach themselves to this department can be accommodated with board in a family with their instructer, where their manners and conduct when out of school, will meet with attention.—

Terms made known on application as above.

Medford, February, 1820.

REFERENCES.
Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL. D. Pres. of Harvard Univ. Rev. JEREMIAN DAY, S.T. P. LL. D. Pres. Yale Coll. Hon. SAMUFL HURBARD, Boston.

Rev. ALONZO POTTER, do.
Rev. M. STUART, Prof. Sac. Lit. Theol. Sem. Andover. John Adams. Esg. Principal of Philling. Academy.

Rev. ALONZO POTTER, do.
Rev. M. STUARI, Prof. Sac. Lit. Theol. Sem. Andover.
JOHN ADAMS, Esq. Principal of Phillips' Academy.
Rev. AARON WARNER, Medford.
SAMUEL TRAIN, Esq. do. 6w Feb. 17.

VERMONT CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will be opened the 12th of May next for the reception of Students, under the superintendence of the subscribers, at Castleton, Vt.

An extensive and convoluent building containing nearly one hundred rooms has been exceted on a beautiful site in which the students will be furnished with board, belging, &c. in company with all the instructors of the Semanary.

There will be five permanent instructors besides a chaptain attached to the institution, each giving their exclusive attention to his appropriate department. The five departments will embrace a full course of studies in Natural History, Chemistry, Mechanical Philosophy, Machematics, Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature, and the various branches which constitute a complete English education.

The charge will be \$2.00 per annum for each Student.

thich will include his board, room, lodging, washing, men-ing, fuel, lights, and tuition. No student will be received for a less time than one year.

An student will be received for a less time than one year.

—Charge payable semi-annually, in advance.

Letters previous to the opening of the school will be addressed either to Lewis C. Beck, at Albany, N. Y. or to Solomon Foot at Castleton, Vt. after that time they will all be addressed to the Superintendents at Castleton.

Lewis C. Beck, Solomon Foot, Castleton, Feb. 17, 1830.

Castleton, Feb. 17, 1830. SHELDON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

SCHOOL OF SOUTHAMPTON.
THE Spring term of this School will commence on Wednesday the 3d day of March next, under the superintendence and instruction of Mr. Wm. Bradley, A. B. as principal, who has thus far given the most perfect satisfaction and is de-servedly very popular, and he will at all times have such as-

sistance both in the mate and consistences shall require.

And it is intended by the Trustees that the advantages offered to the young for a thorough English education or for a preparation for College, shall be at least as good as those offered by any academical institution in the Common.

Particular attention will be paid by the instructors to the norals, manners, and general deportment of the youth com-

mitted to their care.

Tuition S3 per quarter. Board may be had in respectable families at one dollar 50 cts. per week, and at a shor distance from the institution, for a less rum.

Southampton, Feb. 19, 1830.

BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

No. 31, Washington Street—Up Stairs.

LANGDON COFFIN has on hand and for sale, a large stack and variety of

PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES.

PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES.

He publishes an edition from the best and handsomest stereotype plates of the quarto Bible in the United States—they can be bound in any style that may be wurred. Low priced Family and School Bibles—Pocket Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

Feb. 17. PRECEPTOR WANTED.

THE Weymouth and Braintree Academy are desirous of engaging a PRECEPTOR and PRECEPTRESS, to take charge of their school, to commence on second Monday of April next, and proposals accompanied with good recommendations will be received by the Subscriber, at any time before the first day of April next.—Scholars will be received for § 5, tuition for the term, and can be boarded from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. By order. \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week. FISHER A. KINGSBURT, Sec'y.
Weymouth, March 3, 1850. *3w

LODGINGS IN NEW YORK.

THE subsciber's house, No. 57 John Street, is open for the accommodation of individuals or families visiting the city. The situation is peculiarly convenient, being midway between the landing place of the Eastern steam boats, the merchant's Exchange, Park, and other places of the most constant report. New-York, Feb. 25, 1830. 6w

WILLIAM T. HEY DOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUSSELLER AT LAW,
No. 17, Court-street.
WILL attend to any business in his profession within the city, and also the collection of demands due in New-Hampshire and Vermont.

shire and Vermont.

A practice of several years in the Courts of those States, and an acquaintance with their Laws, and forms of legal proceeding, as well as with professional and other gentlemen in almost every town in them, will enable him to give any information, which may be wished, and to transact readily each business as may be intrusted to him.

Boston, March 3.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

500 Pairs Geutlemen's India Rubber Shoe:—10:0

Pairs Ladies' ditto.—All prime selected Shoes, for sale low, by the quantity or single pair, by ISAAC WILLIAMS, No. 180, Washington-St. 6w Feb. 17. REMOVAL.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS have removed to the commodious Store, No. 9, CORNHILL, three stores from Washington-street, and nearly opposite their former location.

PULPIT ASSISTANT.

PULPIT ASSISTANT.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by LANGDON COFFIN, No. 31, Washington Street—Up Stairs, The Pulpit Assistant: containing Three Hundred Skeletons of Sermons; chiefly extracted frem various authors. With An Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; and a coprous and accurate index, prepared expressly for this edition.

Complete in two volumes, octavo.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1820, in the fifty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, LANGDON COFFIN, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Pulpit Assistant: containing three hundred Skeletons of Sermons; chiefly extracted from various authors. With an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; and a copious and accurate Index, prepared expressly for this edition. Complete in two volumes."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and act of the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints." J.No. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

The Publisher is happy to have received the following recommendation, of the work from the Pastor of the Federal Street Baptist Church in this city. Had it been thought of in season many similar ones might doubtless have been obtained.

I regard the PULPIT ASSISTANT as an excellent work

I regard the PULPIT Assistant as an excellent work I regard the PULPIT ASSISTANT as an excellent work for young ministers, and such as have access to but few books. The Skeletons are skilfully extracted from the standard sermons of Tillotson, Watts, Walker, &c. and put the purchaser in possession of the happy plans and leading thoughts of a mass of approved discourses, which could not otherwise be had without great expense. Mr. Hannan's selection of sermons has been so made as to make his work comprise a tolerable body of Divinity, as will be seen by a glauce at the index. The copious and correct references to scripture, constitute of themselves a sufficient inducement to purchase the book at its present licient inducement to purchase the book at its pre-v price. By this method of giving merely the fo-rk of discourses, the student not only has multum in p but is exempted from the temptation to plagiarindolence, which is presented by the possession of ermons made ready to the hand.

The copious Index gives this edition a great superior all those which have preceded it. Howard Male Boston, Hayward Place, Jan. 39, 1830. 6w Feb

LIBRARIES FOR YOUTH,

LIBRARIES FOR YOUTH,
Uniformly bound—with upwards of 900 Engravings.
MUNROE & FRANCIS having been long engaged in
the publication of books for children, of a highly moral and
entertaining character, and believing that a more extensive
circulation of them would be advantageous to the rising generation, have projected the plan of having a select number
uniformly bound into one series, comprising eighty-seven
volumes, excluding every thing sectarian or frivolous, and
offering them as the best and cheapest foundation which can
be laid for a vouth's library in all the school districts of
New-England.
Every one knows how important it is that the minds of

be laid for a youth's library in all the school districts of New-England.

Every one knows how important it is that the minds of children should be well occupied, in order to prevent vicious imaginations, and fiendy to impress good principles; and what can subserve this great end more effectually than the establishment of appropriate libraries, which shall possess powerful attractions, and by the aid of pictures and entertaining narrative, keep up enlivened attention?

Besides, children ardently wish, and they ought not to be deaied the privilege, to read other books while they are pursuing the daily routine of school exercises: such reading will always aid the preceptor as well as improve the pand, by developing early those faculties to whose expansion and cultivation all instruction is directed.

When it is considered too how much precious time is wasted in long winter evenings, in idleness, or sleep, or something worse, for the want of interesting books to improve the understanding and the heart, it ought to be a prime object of every gentleman of influence in commonly

me object of every gentleman of influence in communitation the establishment of juvenile libraries. Let such oject be once attempted, and the increase of backs information will be as sure as that light follows the

ing of the sun.

The books now selected can be read with as much rleas-The books now selected can be read with as much pleasure by the adult as by the child, and nost of them will be found to contain the elements of all that instruction which is now given to the public in bectures and publications of useful and entertaining knowledge." They need only allude to the writings of such a constellation of female worthies as Edgeworth, Triomer, Hamilton, Holland, Mant, Helme, Haglis, and others, to confirm this assertion. A few in the series will be found suited to very young minds. "Begin with the infant in the craffle," and let the little children have their books as well as those of larger growth. But there will be so great a variety, that no age need be excluded the use of Juvenile Classicks.

Below is a catalogue of the works now prepared, and it will be perceived by those neceptainted with the books, that

will be perceived by those acquainted with the hooks, that many of the larger kinds are divided into two volumes, for the purpose of having the whole set better adapted for ex-ensive distribution. This Catalogue is also inserted in each volume, and will serve as an index to the series. Care has seen taken to have the books firmly and nearly bound, with-

at too much regard to exterior beauty.

In many towns Juvenile Libraries have already been es-blished; and clergymen keep this close of books for week-ay circulation among their little parishioners. Under the y circulation among their little parishioners. Under the severing efforts of Mr. JOSIAH HOLBROOK, lyceums are persevering efforts of Mr. JOSTAH HOLBROOK, lyceums are forming, and infant schools rising, in every place where a knowledge of their advantages is understood. It was from the suggestion of this gentleman that the present plan arose, and they hope to make it an object, both as regards price and intrinsic value, for all school districts to second their wishes.

wishes.

The price of the set, 87 volumes, is only 23 dollars, which is considerably less than half the retail price of the same books sold separately; and when the great number of engavings and the great diversity of matter, all combined in one uniform plan, are taken into view, it must be considered accordingly. very cheap.

The books may be seen at 128 Washington-St. Boston.

ed very cheap.

The books may be seen at 128 Washington-St. Boston.

Catalogue of the Juvenile Classicks already published,
and uniformly bound in 87 volumes.

1 Belzoni in Egypt—2 Adventures of Congo—3 The Crusaders—4 Parry's Voyages—5 Wars of the Jews—6 Portraits from Life—7 Adelaide—8 Columbus—9 Cortes—10 Elements of Morality—11, 12 Conversations on Common Things—13 Eugene and Faithful Girl—14, 15 Evening Hours—16, 17 Familiar Tales—18, 19 Frank—20 Food for the Young—21 Godfrey Hall—22, 23 Harry and Lucy—24, 25, 26 Harry and Lucy Concluded—27 Infantine Stories—98, 99 Locaside Plotareh—30 Lints Henry—31 Life A Linneus—32 Mary and Cat, White Kitten, Sproat's Stories—33, 34 Mirror—35 Rosebud and Rlyme—36 Old Daniel—37 Original Poems—38 Little Grammarian—39 Pizarro—40 Poetry without Fiction—41 Roman Stories—42 Rose Grant—43 The Robbins—44, 45, 46, 47 Rosamond—48 to 53 Parent's Assistant—54 Sunggler's Sun—55 Stories from Scripture on a new Plau—60 Stories for Emma—61, 62 Tales for Ellen—63 Tales for Boys—64 Tales for Girls—65 Tales for Ellen—63 Tales for Boys—64 Tales for Girls—65 The Pearl—70 Young Naturalist—71 Young Catet—72, 73 Young Americans in England—74 Little Flora—75 Mythology—76 Universal History—77 Greeian Biography—78, Roman Biography—79, 80 Sanford and Merton—81 Alfred Campbell—82 Daughter of a Genius—83,54 Westerobeath—S5 Æsop in Rhyme—86 Marmaduke Multiply—87 Fables for the Nursery.

② Gentlemen wishing these books for particular libraries can have them ornamented in any style they wish.

③ Gentlemen wishing these books for particular libraries can have them ornamented in any style they wish.

ries can have them ornamented in any style they wish.

Of A number of other Juvenile Works are in preparation in the same style, and will be offered at the sar

FOR SALE.

A DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, with a barn and an acre of land, pleasantly situated near Braiford Academy. For further information, inquire of the sebscriber near the premises.

Bradford, Feb. 24, 1830.

Sw*

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE BUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an an ount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Indians on any one risk. Office No. 44, State Street, Francis Walch, President, Joseph Ward, See'y 20th. Sept. 9, 1829

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